

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Clouds. Temp. 65-85 (25-17). Tomorrow, still  
cloudy. Temp. 61-81 (27-16).  
Wednesday, mostly sunny. Temp. 72-87 (23-14).  
Thursday, mostly sun. Yesterday's temp. 70-83  
(21-24).  
FRANCE: Slight. ROME: Sunny.  
Temp. 64-81 (18-28). NEW YORK: Sunny.  
Temp. 64-81 (18-28). Yesterday's temp. 64-85  
(18-25).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2.



ICOSIA MARCH—President Makarios speaking yesterday to women calling for the release of kidnapped Justice Minister Christakis Vakis. The hostage's wife, left in dark glasses, and his mother, in front with head scarf, led march.

## In Bid for Cyprus Settlement Athens Asks Grivas to End Revolt

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (NYT).—President George Papadopoulos of Greece appealed today to Gen. George Grivas, leader of the movement for Cyprus's union with Greece, to end his campaign of violence against the Cyprus government of Archbishop Makarios.

The nation's leader (Athens) is it necessary to appeal to a patriotic sentiment of Gen. Grivas and urge him to halt at once armed activity and dissuade organization," President Papadopoulos said in a statement. "This would be the greatest step he could offer to the national issue of Cyprus, for which he has already made such heroic sacrifices," the statement said of a rebel leader.

Gen. Grivas, now 74, was leader of the Cypriot resistance against British colonial rule in the late 40s. There are strong indications that after prolonged negotiations, the island's Greek and Turkish communities are close to agreeing a constitutional formula that would insure their peaceful coexistence. Greeks outnumber Turks in Cyprus by five to one. Greece, Turkey and President Karolos agree that, inasmuch as the island remains independent and that the new constitution should insure that its two communities live peacefully together. But Gen. Grivas is determined to wreck this solution on grounds that it would exclude his forces.

First Condemnation  
The Greek president's statement for the first time condemned Gen. Grivas unequivocally for "undermining the peace policy and creating international complications. The argument is seen here as the obstacle to a resolution of the Cyprus problem."

Explaining his policy, Mr. Papadopoulos said it was based on the solution of the Cyprus problem through intercommunal negotiations aiming at consolidation of an independent, sovereign and unified state. The criticism of Gen. Grivas added with an all-out campaign throughout the island to wipe out his strongholds. Hard-

hit by these raids, he is striking back with increasing violence. The Athens initiative was seen by observers as a warning that Greece might get Gen. Grivas physically removed from the island, unless he complied, and as an opportunity for the veteran guerrilla leader, who is believed to have cancer, to pull out honorably.

Mr. Athens, newspaper publisher, Savvas Constantopoulos, proposed that Mr. Papadopoulos invite President Makarios and Gen. Grivas to Athens for a conference. Mr. Constantopoulos, who publishes *Eleftheros Kosmos*, a daily, is known as being close to President Makarios. The Cypriot president promptly endorsed the idea. Although it was not rejected by Gen. Grivas, he let

his friends scoff at the proposal as a "trap" to get him out of Cyprus. The general believes Enosis can be implemented without the risk of armed invasion by Turkey.

The Greek president's warning came 24 hours after his ambassador, Eleftherios Legakis, returned to Cyprus after 12 days of consultations in Athens, including meetings with the president.

Nicosia Women's Rally  
NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 24 (UPI).—More than 1,000 women marched today to demand the immediate release of Justice Minister Christakis Vakis, kidnapped July 27 by Gen. Grivas's guerrillas.

War Virtually Suspended

Angkor Wat—A Visitor Allays Fears of Damage to the Ruins

By Malcolm W. Browne

SIEM REAP, Cambodia, Aug. 24 (NYT).—In this region of Cambodia, where rice fields and jungle are strewn with the debris of the 12th-century Angkor civilization, the war has long been in virtual suspension.

Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom and most of the other celebrated temple complexes were captured by Communist-led Vietnamese and Cambodian forces in July, 1970, four months after Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed as chief of state. Siem Reap, the modern city associated with the Angkor ruins, remained in the hands of the Phnom Penh government.

A sharply defined line between opposing forces has been fortified and fighting is limited to occasional skirmishes or exchanges of shots punctuating long periods of quiet.

One of the closest points of contact is at Siem Reap's former airport, where hundreds of tourists arrive daily to see the famous ruins but which is now in ruins itself and deserted except for a small government garrison.

Roads Blocked  
About a mile east of the airport's perimeter rise the five main towers of Angkor Wat and a road from the airport leads directly to them. Several hundred yards from the runway an insurgent roadblock commands the route, with machine-gun positions aligned toward the airport.

A visitor stood in the road for half an hour looking at Angkor Wat, but there were no signs of hostility from the other side. Capt. Touch Kim Heng, the government garrison's commander, remarked indignantly that the Communist troops recently fired a machine-gun burst at soldiers moving from one position to another. He apparently was angered because an informal armistice evidently is in effect here.

Two small trucks and a bus were reported burned. The students blocked the street with pipes from a construction site and flaming garbage. The police, dodging stones, used water canon and, finally, tear gas to disperse the students. Dozens of arrests were reported.

Moderating Influence  
Mr. Allende brought the commanders of the army, navy, air force and national police into the cabinet at the insistence of the moderate and conservative majority in parliament. The opposition contended that only the moderating influence of the military leaders could end the strike by 45,000 private truck owners.

The strike began on July 26 and has been joined by most of the bus and taxi owners, leaving only the state-run parts of the industry operating. Professional workers and shop owners have held 48-hour walkouts in support of the strikers. A wave of violence and bombings has occurred and leftists and rightists have clashed in the streets. One of the key demands of the strikers is for a guarantee against the nationalization of their industry.

The first military resignation from the cabinet occurred on Monday after Gen. Cesar Ruiz, the air force commander who also was transportation and public works minister, and Mr. Allende disagreed over how to end the trucking strike. The president named another air force general, Humberto Magliocchetti, to be transportation and public works minister and gave the air force command to Gen. Gustavo Leigh.

Meanwhile, Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Quiroga denied rumors in Chilean government circles that Bolivian troops were massing on the frontier for an invasion of Chile. Anti-Allende members of the Chilean congress scoffed at the rumors.

Mr. Allende was reported to have met with his national security council on Wednesday night to discuss the invasion scare.

Generally speaking, the two sides have avoided exchanges likely to damage the monuments, apart from shelling more than two years ago by a government artillery unit that reportedly damaged some beautiful friezes on the temple walls. There have been no air strikes.

Refuses to Leave Alone

Gunman Still Holds Four In Stockholm Bank Siege

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24 (AP).—A gunman was tonight holding four hostages in a central Stockholm bank for the second day, refusing to leave with the \$500,000 ransom money and the getaway car he demanded.

The gunman said all he wanted was "to get away with the car and the cash," but he has refused to meet a police condition that he free his hostages first.

[United Press International reported that the police, after first identifying the gunman as Kaj Robert Hansson, a 31-year-old convicted bank robber, later said that he might be a 32-year-old safe-cracker and burglar instead.

The robber refused to identify himself in a phone conversation with the Swedish Broadcasting Corp. from the bank.]

As the siege went into its second night, the deadlock seemed complete between the gunman, the Swedish government and police massed around the bank.

The gunman ordered food and bedclothes to be taken to the

## Army Aide Quits Chile Cabinet

Students, Police Clash in Santiago

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24 (AP).—A second military commander has quit President Salvador Allende's 15-day-old national security cabinet, deepening the government crisis in Chile.

Gen. Carlos Prats, 58, resigned last night as defense minister and commander of the army. The rest of the cabinet submitted their resignations to give the Marxist president a free hand, but Mr. Allende asked them to stay on. Mr. Allende named Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the Santiago garrison commander, to head the army. The president was expected to appoint another military man to the Defense Ministry.

Meanwhile, riot police and students clashed today in downtown Santiago.

In what started as a peaceful demonstration, about a thousand secondary-school students protested the government's extension of the August vacation, which they said had seriously disrupted class schedules.

The students were supposed to go back to school Aug. 6, but the Education Ministry pushed the date back to Monday. The government presumably did not want the students creating incidents during the strike.

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BOMB DETAIL—An explosives expert, right, cautiously examines a device found on a street near the London Stock Exchange yesterday as terror campaign continued.

Names on White House List

## Illegal Nixon Campaign Gifts Of Up to \$1.5 Million Probed

By Michael C. Jensen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Government investigators believe that as many as 15 or 20 of the names on a White House master list of campaign contributors may represent illegal cash donations from corporations, totaling up to \$1.5 million, according to sources close to the investigation.

Six companies on the list previously have publicly admitted making nearly \$425,000 in illegal contributions, and yesterday Braniff Airways, Inc., admitted, after being alerted, that it had contributed \$40,000 in corporate funds to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Three other companies have made similar disclosures to Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's office, although not to the public, the sources said.

Mr. Cox's office declined to comment on the report or to acknowledge or identify the additional companies, but confirmed that its investigation of illegal corporate contributions was accelerating.

The government has promised to consider voluntary disclosure of such gifts as a "mitigating circumstance" in deciding whether to prosecute illegal contributions as misdemeanors or felonies, and whether to prosecute individual corporate officers, or merely the corporation itself.

Government investigators on Mr. Cox's staff, and on the Senate's Watergate committee, are poring over the 2,000 names on the White House master list, which accounts for about \$19.6 million in contributions.

Overall, 50 or 60 companies may be reflected on the list, according to informed sources. Some are believed to have contributed legally, by personal donations from executives.

In some cases, donors on the list are said to be identified not by name, but simply as employees of a specific company.

Not all the corporate donors on the list are expected to be proven to have acted illegally. Company contributions are illegal under federal law, if they are made with corporate funds, or if employees are reimbursed for the gifts.

Braniff said in its statement, which was prompted by an inquiry from The New York Times, that it had made a voluntary disclosure of its contributions to the committee to Re-elect the President.

The first contribution, for \$10,000, was given out of the personal funds of Harding L. Lawrence, Braniff's chairman, and of another unnamed officer of Braniff, the company said.

A second donation of \$40,000 was subsequently made out of corporate funds, the company said, after the chairman of the committee who received the first contribution solicited a substantial further contribution. A spokesman declined to identify

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Say FBI Began Them Under FDR

## Justice Dept. Sources Back Nixon Claim on Burglaries

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Informed Justice Department sources disclosed yesterday that what one of them called "illegal and unlawful" burglaries by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had taken place in the United States over a 30-year period that began under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and ended in 1966.

One source who, like the others, asked not to be named, said that

## Bonn's July Trade Surplus Sets Record

FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (AP).—West Germany's July trade surplus jumped 80 percent from June to a record 2.93 billion deutsche marks, the government reported today.

It now appears the overall 1973 surplus will be between 28 billion and 30 billion DM, although some analysts question whether the July rate of "increase" is sustainable.

The July figures put Germany's trade surplus for the first seven months of this year at 15.81 billion DM, up 57 percent from the same period a year ago. The current account for the same period showed a surplus of about 2.3 billion DM, against a year-earlier deficit of 1.2 billion DM.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the United States also reported a trade surplus in July of \$108.1 million.

Details Page 9.

## U.K. Police Blame IRA For Bombs

Stock Exchange Blast Injures 2

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Scotland Yard today officially blamed elements of the outlawed Irish Republican Army for a series of explosive devices plaguing London this week. The devices claimed their first victims this morning—two persons were injured by a letter-bomb sent to the Stock Exchange in London's financial district.

The statement implicating the IRA was the most definitive from police authorities since two incendiary bombs were found in Harrods department store last Saturday. A total of 28 devices—planted in stores and mailed and hidden in shopping bags—have been discovered in what appears to be the start of a new campaign by IRA supporters.

"We now believe the IRA to be responsible for the acts of violence in London," said Comdr. Robert Humbley, chief of detectives at Scotland Yard. "The materials and techniques used in the bombings were similar to those used by IRA groups in Northern Ireland."

Defective or Discovered  
Until today, no one had been injured and property damage had been small. Many of the devices were either defective or discovered before they could cause harm.

This morning, however, one of the 11 postal bombs found this week went off when Joanna Knight, 25, a secretary at the Stock Exchange, opened an envelope containing a booklet about railroads. George Brind, the exchange's secretary-general, was slightly injured but Miss Knight was hospitalized with eye, ear and facial injuries.

The events of recent days have become increasingly worrisome for British officials, who have long feared that terrorists might spread the violence of Northern Ireland to England. Apart from two car explosions in March, when one man was killed and more than 200 persons were injured, IRA supporters have not resorted to attacks in the London area as part of their campaign for unification of the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic with the British province of Northern Ireland.

British Resolve  
In the past, IRA officials have argued against any efforts to export the violence to England on the grounds that the main battleground should remain Northern Ireland, where Protestants are in the majority.

About one million or more Irish-born live in Britain. And, while many of them support the republican ideals of the IRA and contribute funds, the bulk of that community is opposed to violence.

So far, there has been no official comment on the London events from either the Federal or Official wings of the IRA. They have not accepted responsibility for the devices, nor have they denied it.

Chief Superintendent Roy Hershenson, head of the Yard's Bomb Squad, said the conclusion on IRA involvement stemmed primarily from an analysis of the devices. Although the explosive is manufactured both in Ireland and Britain, he said, all the devices appeared to originate in Ireland.

He also rejected suggestions that the IRA had deliberately used defective devices merely to warn the British government.

"The explosion at the Stock Exchange shows that view was complete nonsense," he said. "All the bombs could have gone off, and it is just that people have been bloody fortunate."

## 19% Budget Hike Proposed at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today proposed a 19 percent UN budget up 19 percent from the previous two years.

He asked the General Assembly to approve expenditures of \$513.4 million in 1974 and 1975, compared to \$433.8 million appropriated in 1972 and 1973.

The 13-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the assembly's watchdog body on monetary matters, recommended that Mr. Waldheim's request be reduced by \$12.1 million through stricter limits on staff increases.

Mr. Waldheim said the proposed 1974 budget of \$533.7 million includes \$118 million for cover inflation and \$8.7 million for devaluation. The real increase, he said, is only \$5.5 million, or 2.1 percent.



Kaj Robert Hansson, photographed by a secret camera while robbing bank in Lund, Sweden, earlier this year. Early reports said that Hansson was the central figure in the continuing siege at a bank in Stockholm.



## Guerrilla Action Seen Hurting Rhodesian Immigration Rate

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—African nationalist guerrillas seem to be striking an indirect blow at one of Rhodesia's greatest sources of pride—its white immigration rate.

Since guerrilla intrusions began in December, there has been a sharp drop in the number of foreigners making the country their home and a steep climb in the number of Rhodesians, particularly young ones, packing their bags and leaving.

In the first six months of this

year, the net gain of immigrants over emigrants was only 1,940 compared with 5,370 in the same period of 1972.

Rhodesia, which is the target of United Nations economic sanctions, in the past has looked to its sustained immigration rate as a major morale-booster.

Finance Minister John Wrathall recently admitted that guerrilla activity undoubtedly has affected immigration and emigration rates, but officials suggest several additional contributory factors to explain the trouble.

### Advertising Banned

Among these is the fact, noted recently by Prime Minister Ian Smith, that foreign countries will not allow Rhodesia to advertise for immigrants because it would be a violation of sanctions.

Another factor may be Rhodesia's political situation. Nearly eight years after the white minority government declared the country independent of Britain, there is still no sign of an end to the Anglo-Rhodesian constitutional dispute which brought about sanctions.

Government ministers recently have described the chance of a settlement as remote and urged Rhodesians to put the issue behind them.

### Lethargic Atmosphere

But this is difficult while sanctions continue, and, in the economic field, businessmen report a lethargic atmosphere.

Youthful restlessness also may account for some of the younger emigrants. Officials argue that young people habitually leave the country but return a few years later, and they deny that Rhodesia is suffering a youthful "brain drain," a loss of highly skilled manpower.

Others argue that guerrilla activity has caused the increase—there have been several cases of young men leaving the country immediately on receiving their army conscription papers.

### Quality Drops

Not only the quantity but also the quality of new immigrants is causing concern in official circles.

Earlier this year, the prime minister complained that it was difficult to get the right type of person because of screening problems caused by sanctions.

The situation was described in stronger terms by Jack Humphries, a vice-president of the small, multi-racial Center party, who recently charged that swarms of unskilled and illiterate white immigrants were pouring into Rhodesia.

"At the same time, many of our brightest and most promising young people, of all races, leave Rhodesia because they cannot see a future in a country which allows itself to be governed by a clique of white racists," he added.

## Japan Delays Korean Talks; Tension Cited

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (WP).—Japan decided today to postpone a foreign aid conference with South Korea because of political tensions caused by the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping.

The decision, reached at a cabinet meeting this morning, followed consultations with the South Korean government.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira told the cabinet, the postponement did not mean a basic change in Japanese policy toward Korea. He expressed hope that the facts in the kidnapping case could be brought out quickly to clear away difficulties in the Tokyo-Seoul relationship.

The annual ministerial-level economic conference of the two countries had been planned for Sept. 7-8 in Tokyo. According to advance reports, Japan had been prepared to raise its governmental aid to a level well above last year's \$175 million.

### Japanese Newsmen Ousted

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The South Korean government today closed down the Seoul bureau of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun and ordered three correspondents of the Tokyo daily to leave the country.

The action was taken after the newspaper rejected a Korean government demand that it retract a report published yesterday, which quoted "South Korean government sources" as admitting that agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency had been involved in the abduction of Mr. Kim.

In refusing the South Korean demand for a retraction, Jitsuo Nagasawa, managing editor of the newspaper, said in Tokyo last night that the paper had run the article "with full confidence in its authenticity."

The Seoul government also banned distribution of the newspaper in South Korea.

## Gunman Still Holds Hostages In Siege of Stockholm Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

lost by the Swedish radio, the gunman claimed: "The police said to blame for the whole mess. All I did was to get into the bank—well, a robbery of course, but that's my job—and then two policemen came heading toward me waving with guns. Of course I shot. That's how it started."

In the first burst of fire from his submachine gun, he wounded a policeman in the hand.

"I have some difficulty in speaking," he told the interviewer. "They are trying to get at me with sharpshooters."

"Now I want to avoid violence," he added. "I am doing as Olsson tells me."

Olsson is Clark Olsson, a convicted bank robber. The gunman yesterday demanded that Olsson be released from prison. Olsson was taken to the bank. Tonight, Franker Olaf Palmo went on nationwide television, to comment the bank office drama.

### Disgust Over Violence

"We feel disgust over the violence," he said. "We want the hostages to be freed. We want the robber to be arrested as soon as possible."

"The situation is trying. But we must have patience. I appeal for understanding for the task of the police," he said.

When the police believed Hansson was the gunman, they had his son's mother appeal to him on the radio.

"Kaj, this is mother. Surrender for your own sake and for the sake of the others. Please, do as your mother tells you," she said. But he stayed put.

Olsson seemed to have calmed the gunman down and one of his three women hostages, Christina Elmhult, said in a radio interview: "We are more afraid of the policemen than these two boys. We are discussing and, believe it

or not, having a rather good time here."

Yesterday, the gunman kept his hostages tied, "but after Olsson came, everything cleared up," she said.

She accused the government and Premier Palme of "playing with our lives." She said: "Why can't they let the boys drive off with us in the car. Aren't our lives worth more than three million crowns? And they [the government] don't even want to talk to me."

Olsson said that the gunman should "make a rather unpleasant demonstration of his strength" during the night but did not elaborate.

The police forces at the bank were reinforced after the threat.

Olsson said that the gunman had reached a point of no return. "He does not give a damn about anything. He has planted explosives all around this place and will blow it in pieces as a last resort," he said.

The gunman seemed "nervous," a police officer said after spending hours in an adjoining room in the bank trying to convince him to leave his hostages behind and drive off in the car provided for him.

### Hard Negotiations

"The negotiations have been hard," said Superintendent Sven Thorander as he walked out of the bank. The gunman wants to bring his hostages along in the getaway car while the police and the government offered safe conduct for him to leave alone.

Mr. Thorander said the hostages, three women and one man, were in good condition. The gunman constantly used one of them as a shield against the police, who made attempts to get at him with sharpshooters.

Olsson "seemed cooperative," Mr. Thorander said, but other police sources feared that Olsson, serving life imprisonment for bank robberies, would take the opportunity to escape. Olsson has escaped three times earlier. He was first jailed in 1956.

The police tactic of wearing the gunman down has met an unexpected obstacle. "I have enough pep-pills to keep going for two days," he told the police.

And the siege could be prolonged since Olsson reportedly took turns with the submachine gun while the gunman slept in a bank vault.



END OF THE LINE—Railroad tracks between Karachi and Lahore were washed out near Multan City as floodwaters in Pakistan continued to spread over large area.

## Mexico Faces New Attack By Hurricane

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Weather experts warned today that Mexico—struck by the worst floods in a century—was threatened by a second hurricane-force battering within a week from the tropical storm designated as Brenda.

Southern Mexico was hit by the storm earlier this week following rains and floods which claimed an estimated 200 lives in central and northern Mexico. Hundreds of persons are still missing.

Heavy rains today were battering Mexico's southeastern Yucatan Peninsula as the storm appeared poised for a renewed onslaught on the region.

The meteorological observatory here said the storm was gaining strength 150 miles out in the Pacific Ocean and could slam back into Mexico as hurricane speed.

### Aid Requested

Tabasco and Campeche states, where 10 died when the storm hit the Yucatan Peninsula from the Caribbean, have requested federal aid for 30,000 persons affected by flooding and storm damage.

Two-thirds of the homes in the port town of Puerto Progreso in Tabasco state have been reported wrecked by the tropical storm and the storms that followed in its wake this week. The town is isolated and without electric power, according to reports reaching the capital. Fishing and cattle farming in Tabasco and Campeche, the main economic activities, have been paralyzed by rains, floods and winds.

In the north, where hundreds of persons are still missing, floodwaters continued to recede. But thousands of persons were still isolated by floods in various towns and villages.

The storms have forced about 300,000 persons from their homes and ruined crops and cattle herds worth millions of dollars.

### Floods Evacuated

RAJAPUR, India, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—About 50,000 persons were evacuated from the banks of the Indus River in Pakistan's central Sindh Province today, but there were signs that the country's worst floods in history may soon be under control.

So far, 283 persons officially are reported to have died in Sindh through other reports have put the toll at 1,500. In Punjab Province, which has shared the brunt of misery and chaos as floods spread over hundreds of square miles, 171 deaths have been reported.

An official, who announced the Punjab figures at Lahore, said about 30,000 cattle had drowned and reports from flooded districts indicated further loss of life and heavy damage to property, although this had not yet been assessed.

The peak flood-tide of the Indus has now reached as far down river as Nawabshah, 130 miles northeast of Karachi, but although the river is rising rapidly at Hyderabad, officials there expect no major flooding.

## UN Unit Deplores French A-Tests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The UN Disarmament Committee yesterday deplored the resumption of nuclear testing by France in the South Pacific.

The 24-nation body said it "strongly condemns these activities, which endanger the life and environment of the peoples of the South Pacific and, in particular, of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories of the area."

The action was taken when the committee, without a vote, adopted an amendment proposed by Fiji to a report on American administration of the trust territory of Samoa and Guam.

## India Reports Guru, 15, Posted Bond Before Traveling to U.S.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AP).—A 15-year-old guru, now touring the United States, had to post bond of \$12,500 as a smuggling suspect before being allowed to leave India to spread his "perfect knowledge," the government says.

Minister of State for Finance K. R. Ganesh told Parliament today that the guru had to post the bond because he is under investigation and may be charged with smuggling.

He did not say whether the government plans to prosecute guru Maharaj Ji, the leader of the Divine Light Mission.

His movement claims five million devotees in India and about 50,000 in the United States.

Customs officers seized \$35,000 worth of jewelry, watches and foreign currency when the guru and some disciples returned to India last November from a visit to the United States.

Spokesmen for the movement claim that the money was collected to finance the study of 3,000 Western devotees, mostly from the United States, who came here last November. They came in seven chartered jumbo jets to meditate for a month and to observe the birthday of the guru's late father.

The jewelry and watches, the spokesmen said, were gifts for the guru's family and the mahatmas, the movement's priests.

Customs authorities said that the guru and a few close disciples who were responsible for the items had not properly declared them on arrival in New Delhi and were suspected of trying to smuggle the goods into the country.

Six members of the Indian Parliament, including some from the ruling Congress party, assailed the government for letting the guru leave India in June after taking his passport earlier in the investigation.

"This so-called bhagwan (Gandhi for god) has been disgraced even in America," shouted Jyotirmoy Basu, a Marxist member of Parliament. He referred to an incident in Detroit two weeks ago when the guru was struck by a press van at a public function.

Mr. Ganesh explained that the government had permitted the guru to leave India on the advice of the Law Ministry.

After leaving India, the guru went to London and then to the United States, where he is delivering discourses on what he and his followers call Maharaj Ji's "perfect knowledge."

According to the guru, this knowledge enables his devotees to develop a spiritual energy which can be seen in the form of a "divine light" in their bodies.

The guru, who has been head of the movement since his father died seven years ago, also is known to his followers as "lord of the universe," "prince of peace" and the "perfect master."

There has been no announcement from his movement in New Delhi about the date of the guru's return to India.

A devotee commented: "He definitely will come back. India is the land where he was born." The guru plans to celebrate his father's birthday in Houston at a huge festival planned for November. His father founded the movement in 1960.

Officers of some of the companies may be asked to appear before the Senate Watergate committee in public session later this year.

## French Charges On Bonn's Policy Denied by Scheel

PARIS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today denied French charges that his country was drawing away from the European Common Market, which he said "forms the basis of our foreign policy."

Mr. Scheel added that West Germany envisaged eventual German reunification only if accompanied by a "European development." An interview with Mr. Scheel was published by the Paris newspaper Le Monde today.

The West German minister's comments were in reply to concern voiced by the French agriculture minister, Jacques Chirac, that the West Germans were abandoning the goal of a united Europe.

"We can attain the goal of European union if higher, common European interests increase in such a manner—if necessary—that national interests are subordinated," Mr. Scheel said.

Chancellor Willy Brandt referred to Mr. Chirac's statement yesterday by saying that France was shirking "the difficulties of the national policies onto the backs of the community or one partner."

## Despite President's Expression of Support Nixon-Agnew Staffs Still at Odds

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—President Nixon's affirmation of confidence Wednesday in Vice-President Agnew has not eased the tension between their two offices.

On further elimination, Mr. Agnew's associates said the President's remarks appeared to fall far short of a pledge of solid support by which the Vice-President still a target of the federal investigation of political corruption in Maryland.

And Mr. Nixon's senior staff members, with the President in San Clemente, Calif., continued to decline to involve themselves in Mr. Agnew's defense, in much the same way Mr. Nixon refused all comment on what he called the "charge" against the Vice-President.

At his news conference, Mr. Nixon declared that the two top aides he dismissed in the Watergate scandal, John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman, "will be exterminated." Yet he omitted any such prediction in the Agnew case—a difference, that seemed significant to independent observers and to some of Mr. Agnew's friends.

Greater Jeopardy

"It doesn't really matter what a man with a 38 percent credibility ratings says about you anyway," said one angry Agnew associate, who feels that Mr. Nixon's jeopardy in the Watergate case is graver than Mr. Agnew's. He said that Mr. Agnew did not explain the credibility rating but added: "A White House endorsement could be the kiss of death at this point."

Relations between presidents and their vice-presidents have often been tense and unhappy; many of Mr. Agnew's predecessors have felt unused or ill-used in their constitutionally powerless office. President Nixon's friends say that Mr. Agnew has been treated better than Vice-President Eisenhower, Vice-President Johnson was treated by President Kennedy or Vice-President Humphrey by President Johnson.

Yet tensions between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Nixon have clearly mounted since the announcement early this month that the Vice-President is under investigation. President Nixon's glibly embraced Mr. Agnew Wednesday as being scornfully rejected by Mr. Agnew's friends as too little, too late.

"My feeling is they want him indicted," one Agnew adviser said. "Then they want him impeached, because you can only have one impeachment proceeding in the House of Representatives at a time—and any other candidates for impeachment would have to wait in line."

Probing for Leaks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Attorney General Elliot T. Richardson escalated his efforts yesterday to trace the source of leaks to news media about the federal investigation of Vice-President Agnew.

Responding to a command from

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—A fire that broke out Wednesday in an overcrowded Arab refugee camp in the nearby Bavarian village of Zirndorf was probably caused by the inmates themselves, police said here yesterday.

There was no evidence that the arsonists had political motives, police added. It was more likely that the Arabs were dissatisfied with the cramped living conditions in the camp. The investigation is continuing.

## Arson in German Camp Laid to Arab Inmates

SCHWABACH, West Germany, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—A fire that broke out Wednesday in an overcrowded Arab refugee camp in the nearby Bavarian village of Zirndorf was probably caused by the inmates themselves, police said here yesterday.

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Estimate of 88 Percent

The federal Election Campaign Act required the GAO's Office of Federal Elections to compile detailed data only on contributions of more than \$100. Many of Sen. McGovern's donors—80 percent of them, by his count—were in the \$100-or-less category.

The accounting office report also showed that Sen. McGovern borrowed \$8.3 million, much of it in large individual amounts. Many of the loans were repaid before election day.

There were few, if any, new discoveries in yesterday's report concerning the gifts of individual large contributors. Many of the

President Nixon for a full investigation of the leaks, Mr. Richardson sent a letter to Mr. Agnew saying that he has designated Glen E. Pommeroy, the acting assistant attorney general for administration, "to undertake a systematic inquiry."

Mr. Richardson, reflecting widespread Justice Department feeling, told Mr. Agnew that leaks could have come from sources other than the department. He mentioned the White House and even the Vice-President's own staff.

Mr. Richardson's speculation

about other possible sources leaks was revealed as the Associated Press quoted unnamed Justice Department and Agnew staff members as saying that White House might be involved.

"There are two people at White House who are kept informed on what our fluid are," a Justice Department official told AP, referring to Nixon and his White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig Jr. "It's inconceivable that information could have filtered down through other staff from them and gotten out that way."

Investigations could not place together enough evidence to prosecute six black militants who were being investigated, the source said.

The source said investigators will now "ride out" the information they have acquired. The source said those persons who were being investigated now will be regarded as persons of interest to law enforcement officials.

"We'll just be watching them," the source said.

Motorcade Canceled

New Orleans police and federal sources close to the inquiry said it began about a week before Mr. Nixon visited New Orleans on Monday. A motorcade on Canal Street was canceled on the advice of the Secret Service because of the alleged plot.

A source said a police informant had told New Orleans police of a meeting between the six militants, at which killing Mr. Nixon was discussed.

The informant then told police of a subsequent meeting between two of the six persons at which a rifle changed hands.

New Orleans police notified federal agents, who advised that the alleged conspirators be arrested and held at least until after Mr. Nixon had left New Orleans.

Public Announcement

When New Orleans police failed to make any arrests, the Secret Service made an unprecedented public announcement that Mr. Nixon should alter his plans by eliminating the open-car motorcade.

The source said the theft of a policeman's uniform, the theft of Police Superintendent Clarence Giarusso's car and the disappearance of Edwin M. Gaudet, who had been convicted three years ago of throwing a burning flag at Mr. Nixon's limousine, coupled with the alleged conspiracy plot, were contributing factors to the decision to abandon the motorcade plans.

The source emphasized that the thefts and Gaudet, 29, who has been arrested in New Mexico, were unrelated to the alleged plot.

In Taos, N.M., Gaudet has been charged with intent to kill three police officers.

3-Day Search

Taos Magistrate Norbert Martinez said the state charges stem from an alleged exchange of gun fire during a three-day search for Gaudet in the mountains near Taos.

Gaudet, a former New Orleans policeman, is being held in Albuquerque under \$100,000 bond. U.S. Magistrate Robert McCoy has scheduled a hearing for Aug.

Other Candidates

For example, W. Clement Stone, a Chicago millionaire who has publicly acknowledged his 1972 contributions to Mr. Nixon for \$2 million, is listed in the GAO document as having given only \$78,054 after April 7.

Other candidates in last year's presidential campaign, including the contests for the Democratic nomination, and their reported financing:

● Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.—\$1.7 million in contributions and \$2 million in loans.

● Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine—\$977,200 in contributions and \$233,500 in loans.

● Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.—\$216,800 in contributions and \$10,200 in loans.

● Gov. George C. Wallace, D., Ala.—\$187,100 in contributions and \$18,200 in loans.

● Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark.—\$277,000 in contributions and \$17,000 in loans.

● Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y.—\$42,000 in contributions and \$10,900 in loans.

● Former Democratic Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles—\$83,250 in contributions and \$25,000 in loans.

● American party candidate John G. Schmitz—\$198,100 in contributions and \$8,900 in loans.

to determine whether Gaudet should be transferred to Louisiana on a federal charge threatening Mr. Nixon's life.

Gaudet fled with a rifle to the Sangre de Cristo Mountains Monday afternoon when a Secret Service agent tried to arrest him on the federal charge, which stems from an alleged statement made in New Orleans on Aug.

Mrs. Gaudet has said repeatedly that she and her husband were at the Morning Star commune in New Mexico on August 24. They have numerous witnesses to prove it.

Probers of Plot on Nixon Said To Lack Evidence for Arrest

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24 (AP).—The investigation into an alleged conspiracy to kill President Nixon has failed to turn up enough evidence to make arrests, a local source close to the inquiry says.

Investigators could not place together enough evidence to prosecute six black militants who were being investigated, the source said.

The source said investigators will now "ride out" the information they have acquired. The source said those persons who were being investigated now will be regarded as persons of interest to law enforcement officials.

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## Skylab-2 Astronauts Install 6 New Gyroscopes on Station

the switchover from old and falling gyroscopes to the new stabilizing instruments.

But the installation of the new "six pack" of gyroscopes went "real well," Maj. Loumsa said.

"The six pack is looking good," Missal commented, said minutes after Maj. Loumsa completed the job.

The 88-ton space station was without a gyroscope control system for only five minutes, but it drifted only a few degrees out of attitude. Capt. Bean had to take no action.

At the start of the walk, Maj. Loumsa opened the hatch, poked his head out and looked at the earth below him.

"Oh boy, there's the world," he said. "Boy, this is great."

The space walk started an hour later as the astronaut took special, unburied care with their preparations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese ranked first in the number of overseas visitors to the United States during the first half of 1973, the Commerce De-

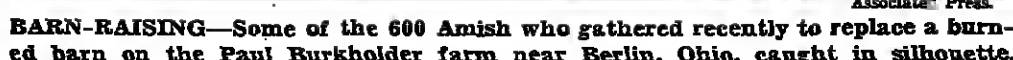
The number of Japanese visitors, including those who only went as far as Hawaii, was more than 289,000—a 55.6 percent increase over the first half of last year.

PADUA, Italy, Aug. 24 (UPI). — Italian and U.S. narcotics agents confiscated a record \$12 million worth of raw heroin destined for the United States and arrested two Sicilians with known Mafia connections today, police said. The 32 kilograms of heroin, the largest quantity of hard drugs seized in Italy, were found in a sedan parked at Padua's railroad station.

## State Dept. Hopeful on Kissinger's Plans

The signals from Mr. Kissinger are not yet clear. At his press conference yesterday, he spoke of transferring some of his staff members to the State Department and some State Department officials to the council, which he continues to head. If he cannot retain his chief staff, this will mean the State Department will again be packed, as it was in the era of William F. Rogers.

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SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 2 (AP).—Financier Robert L. Vesco, whose extradition to the United States has been rejected by the

also were indicted in connection with the contribution. Mr. Vesco and 41 others have been charged by the SEC with misusing \$224 million in mutual funds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24 (AP).—The State Transportation Department has lost a \$45,000 bulldozer. Highway officials said a bright orange, 4,000-pound bulldozer delivered 19 days ago was believed to have been carted away on a truck from a work site.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 34 (WP).—The Nixon administration formally opened a campaign yesterday to persuade car manufacturers to tell how far their new cars will go on a gallon of

## Wilmington Offers Old Home

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24 (AP).—About 40 urban home-  
steaders lined up here today, not  
for a land rush but for a lottery  
in which they hoped to win ram-  
shackle houses.

**Wheat Seen Cut**  
**In U.S. Aid Plan**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI). —High domestic demand for wheat and huge foreign sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Two robbers tied up and blindfolded seven persons in the lobby of a Manhattan hotel yesterday. They unharmedly broke into 13 safe deposit boxes and made off with an estimated \$75,000 to \$100,000 in jewelry and other valuables, the police said.

**Heath, Soviet Envoy Meet**  
LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Nikolai Lunov, the new Soviet ambassador here, today had luncheon talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath. It was their first informal discussion since Mr. Lunov assumed his duties in June.

during the months of September and October for real quiet holiday along the MAR TIRRENO at SPERLONGA, 130 kms. south of Rome. Beautiful sandy and rocky beaches, "LA GIOIOSA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, 100 kms. from Rome, a village of 1000 inhabitants, a quiet and sunny offered new, very elegant mini-apartments, swimming pool, tennis balconies and terraces facing the sea; Rental from lire 10,000 to lire 15,000 a day, with a minimum stay of fifteen days. All kitchen and table ware provided. Bed linen and domestic help only on request. No children under 12 years old. MANAGEMENT: SOC. STROS, V.le Rocco 3, Sperlonga (0476) - L.T. Tel.: 0771-340077.

## Senate Unit Disputes Data on Private Funds

"Claimants losing benefits represent about eight one-hundredths of 1 percent of all workers covered by private pension plans," the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The U. S. General Accounting Office confirmed to Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., yesterday that an Air Force general spent \$670,000 in public funds to

## 4 U.S. Forest Fires Still Rag

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 24 (AP).— Four major fires burned out of control today after a weeklong

that have helped but the weather in central and northern Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington is still very dry."

**9 Militant Blacks**

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT) —Nine persons described as the top echelon of the Black Libera

Mr. Cawley estimated its membership as about 100, of whom he said, 25 to 40 lived in the New York City area.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Army Secretary Howard Callaway said today that there would

forces earlier this week to prepare a list of bases that could be closed or cut back.


WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UP).—High domestic demand for wheat and huge foreign sales

Exports under the program, which grants long-term credit to needy nations, reached close to 500 million bushels a year during the 1960s.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters). Nikolai Lunikov, the new Soviet ambassador here, today had luncheon talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath. It was the first informal discussion since Mr. Lunikov assumed his duties in June.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM


the



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## Police Outrages in Moscow

In Moscow at the World University Games, Soviet police and soldiers have repeatedly packed the hall and jeered the Israeli basketball team. And, at one game, they shouted racial epithets at Soviet Jews cheering for the Israelis and physically attacked them. This could only have been done at official direction. That it was done suggests that the responsible authorities were so eager to intimidate emigration-minded Soviet Jews that they were willing to sanction acts certain to be widely reported abroad by the foreign press covering the games and certain to draw charges of official anti-Semitism. Indeed, as a sickening instance of the perversion of sports for political purposes it was reminiscent of the 1936 Olympics in Nazi Germany. Naturally, the incidents at Moscow raise the most serious question about the Soviet Union's fitness to host any future Olympics, as it evidently hopes to do.

The incidents also raise a disturbing political question. Interestingly, on the very day in Moscow when the anti-détente police

faction in the Kremlin was showing its hand at the Central Army Sports Club, physicist-libertarian Andrei Sakharov received Western newsmen at his apartment to warn of the risks of détente on Soviet terms. Mr. Sakharov said that détente could be "very dangerous if not accompanied by some democratization of Soviet life and some reduction of Soviet isolation from the outside world." Mr. Sakharov is, of course, a noted foe of the Kremlin police faction, which seems to be moving toward taking from him the immunity from reprisals which his work and renown previously assured him. He is a scientist of international stature and is sometimes called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

No doubt many fair-minded Soviet citizens would, if they could, protest the official police outrages committed at the Central Army Sports Club. One can only hope that those in the Soviet hierarchy keen on expanding détente will be able to use foreign protests to advance that cause.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Diplomatic Partnership

Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger struck just the right note Thursday with his promise to conduct a more open, bipartisan foreign policy "in full and new partnership with Congress." If this revolutionary change in the administration's approach to the conduct of foreign affairs receives full presidential support, there is every reason for hope that the initial favorable congressional response to Kissinger's nomination can be sustained, with long-term benefits for American diplomacy.

The first necessity, however, is for President Nixon and Kissinger to recognize that partisan politics has not been at the root of most of the divisions over foreign policy that have occurred since Nixon entered the White House five years ago. Many Nixon-Kissinger initiatives—like last year's overtures to Peking and Moscow—have received strong bipartisan support with Democrats in some cases more enthusiastic than Republicans. Where there have been sharp differences over what the President has done, as in Indochina policy, both the administration's opposition and its support have been notably bipartisan in nature.

The recent successful move in Congress to enact legislation limiting the President's war powers, for example, was spearheaded by a Republican, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, and re-

ceived the support of Sen. Hugh Scott, the minority leader, as well as other members of the President's party. A decision by Nixon to withhold his threatened veto of this vital bill would reassure members of both parties that a new era of executive-legislative cooperation on critical foreign policy decisions is indeed in sight.

Republicans have also been active in initiating and supporting successive efforts to curb unilateral presidential military initiatives in Southeast Asia—efforts that culminated in the heavy bipartisan vote to end further U.S. combat activities throughout that embattled region. The congressional and public cooperation which Kissinger seeks cannot be fully realized while the President denigrates critics of his Indochina policies, publicly proclaims his determination to find ways to circumvent congressional mandates and attempts to shift the blame to Capitol Hill for the possible consequences of a withdrawal that he himself wisely, if tardily, initiated.

Although Kissinger speaks as if the Vietnam war were a thing of the past, Indochina will remain a deeply divisive issue as long as the administration continues to threaten to reintroduce American power to enforce the peace where, in fact, there is no peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## World Hunger

American concern for the world's poorest people is in danger of falling victim to domestic preoccupation with the high cost of food and its short supply. Private American relief agencies, whose efforts have prevented famine and death among the 100 million of the world's most destitute countries, report that their contributions of wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs are about to dry up. After 20 years of saving lives, the end of overseas relief is feared to be imminent. The consequence would be world-wide suffering.

The situation is aggravated by default in American contributions to the international lending institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which have helped the world's least developed nations to improve their own productivity. Although Treasury Department negotiators have worked out formulas for American contributions to these agencies in long and laborious sessions, Congress has either reduced the amounts or failed to fund specific commitments. In many instances, congressional opposition to such appropriations has been the result of exasperation over the administration's neglect of domestic poverty areas in this country.

The blame for what can only be described as callous and eventually disastrously isolationist attitudes toward hunger and poverty thus must be shared by the administration and Congress. It was relatively easy to play the part of a benevolent Uncle Sam as long as the granaries were bulging with surpluses and there was everywhere in the United States a surfeit of food. The real test of this country's conscience and responsible world leadership comes now that American resources no longer appear unlimited.

The issue cannot, however, be resolved purely on the basis of humanitarian appeals. Concerned and eloquent leadership is needed. So are policies designed to eliminate pockets of hunger and poverty at home, thus enabling representatives of the American poor to support in good conscience actions to aid the poor abroad. President Nixon, in his speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, warned that the United States must not "cop out" from its responsibilities in the world by neglecting its military strength. But such strength will ultimately yield little power unless American world leadership can also be relied upon as a humanitarian force of constant purpose and compassion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

**France, Germany and Europe**  
Paris has revealed to the world its deep-seated suspicion that Bonn is gradually turning away from the West and "floating off" eastward toward the Soviet Union. If Germany's Ostpolitik opens such sinister perspectives in French eyes today, one is forced to ask why it was officially applauded until just recently by the Elysee and the Paris cabinet.

The French fears concern a danger which has been recognized since the early 1950s, the danger that West Germany might slip back into a fence-straddling or seesaw policy of Ostpolitik fatal for Europe, unless it could be solidly anchored in the West. And it was to counteract precisely this danger that Paris formulated an integration policy

which has led thus far at least to an economic anchoring. Its further political development, and thus the offering to Bonn of an attractive alternative to a problematical eastward slide, also rests primarily in French hands.

But this would require the resolution of a blatant inconsistency in French policy. If it is to be acceptable to Bonn and the other EEC partners, a viable European policy must not be "anti-American." Today no one seems as concerned about the possibility of U.S. troop cutbacks in Europe as Paris—and no one is agitating so stubbornly against any revitalization of American-European cooperation as Paris. This is not only against all logic, it is politically untenable.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1898

PARIS—The Russian newspaper Novosti says of the political situation in France: "The Republicans in France are resuming the fight against the army and Catholic priesthood. France is a republic only in name as a republican organization is opposed to the spirit of the French nation. The Republicans understand this, and they would like to bring France to a real ideal republic."

### Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1923

PARIS—The sentiment in Russia today is one of deep gratitude to America for coming to the relief of the famished people. In vain the Soviet rulers have tried to persuade Russians that only thanks to Soviet efforts was American help forthcoming, hoping by this means to make people forget that Communism was mainly responsible for the famine itself. Nobody believes this, however.



"We Canceled Our Trip Abroad When the Dollar Fell, and Now It Turns Out We Can't Afford to Live at Home."

## Finally, a Little Good News

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—With the appointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, there is now virtually a whole new cabinet and top White House staff moving into place here, and what is probably more important, they are bringing new attitudes to their work.

The transition from the old to the new is far from complete. It takes time to master the complexities of the great departments of government and sort out new personalities and routines in the White House, but something interesting, and maybe even important, is happening here in the aftermath of Watergate.

It is all on the surface so far. The essential policies of the administration are the same. The "defensive" and even "deceptive" arguments are the same. In short, the administration is backing into the future, and clouding its movements as it goes, but it is moving.

The tight and secretive little power center in the White House is gradually dispersing into the departments and agencies. Gen. Alexander Haig, H.R. Haldeman's replacement, Mel Laird, John Ehrlichman's successor as the President's assistant for domestic affairs, and Kissinger, the President's principal adviser on security affairs, are now coming out from behind the White House screen.

After the President's first televised news conference in over a year, Haig was available to talk to the press about the background of the President's problem. Kissinger followed with a news conference promising to open things up and be available to questioning by the Congress, the press, and the critical ideas and suggestions of the public.

### New Independence

In these melancholy days of contention and confrontation, even if the fundamental questions of the past have not been resolved, these tentative symbols of change, and maybe even of reconciliation, may be even more important than the President's arguments that he was right all along, and if he wasn't, it was somebody else's fault, and anyway, was no worse than what other presidents did in the past.

Everybody in Washington now, including the President, says we must "learn the lessons of Watergate," and some people have. Most of the new key cabinet members are showing a new independence, and this is an important lesson.

Vice-President Agnew is in deep trouble. He is fighting for his political life, and he is fighting on his own. He is not asking the President whether he can have a news conference to argue his case. He is "informing" the White House what he intends to do, and doing it in his own way.

Similarly, the new attorney general, Elliot Richardson, is not asking the President or the Vice-President whether it's all right to inform Mr. Agnew that the Vice-President is under investigation for criminal activity, but telling them this is a fact and putting Mr. Agnew on notice.

This causes trouble between the attorney general and the Vice-President, who goes on public television to denounce the leaks out of the Justice Department, but at least the struggles are not

being concealed or directed by a White House staff out of the President's control.

These emerging changes of attitudes, assumptions and power centers in Washington may be more important than anything else. After all, it was probably the administration's mistrust or fear of dissent that led to the centralization of power, the secrecy, the conspiracies, and the Watergate tragedies, but at least there is now a change of tactics, if not a change of heart.

The new Nixon team in Washington is now urging the President that he has more to gain by talking out than by hiding out in Camp David or Key Biscayne or San Clemente, that he gains more by facing the reporters than by evading them, and that he will be better served by trusting and liberating his cabinet and his White House staff than by controlling and intimidating them.

He has either seen this point on his own or had it imposed on him by his advisers and by

his troubles, but in any event, he is no longer in a position to impose his will on a frightened and obedient staff.

His aides, consciously or unconsciously, now seem to be acting on the assumption that they can serve him best by insisting on the powers of their offices, by asserting their independence to tell him the truth, and by offering to leave and tell him if he doesn't like it.

Maybe nothing has changed in policy or the President's arguments about this war or Watergate, but everything has changed in the minds of most of his new aides. They are asking for more freedom. At least some of them are insisting on doing what they think is right, and he seems to have got the point.

This is an important change. The President needs his cabinet and his staff now more than they need him and, though gradually and grudgingly, he seems to be accommodating himself, as he did to China and Russia, to a new approach to the realities.

## Letters

### Maybe

When the late Conrad Aiken blamed his lack of readers on the anthropologist Louis Untermeyer (NYT, Aug. 20), did he intend to smuggle a crypto-joke into his obituary? Anyway, he had something more profound to say about neglect (Interview in The Paris Review, Winter-Spring 1968, p. 121):

Robert Hunter Wilbur: "You once wrote, speaking of the great writers of the American nineteenth century—Whitman, Melville, Hawthorne, James, Ford—'We isolate, we exile our great men, whether by ignoring them or praising them stupidly. And perhaps this isolation we offer them is our greatest gift.' ... Would this be true of yourself also?" Aiken: "I think so."

PARIS. DAVID DORRANCE.

### Oil Pressure

I read with interest the views put forward by J.W. Anderson in "Oil Independence, Political Pressure" (NYT, Aug. 20). He claims that political pressure from Arab governments is forcing Americans toward another "hard choice" and quotes his Majesty King Faisal that future Saudi attitude toward the United States will "depend upon the United States having a more even-handed and just policy" in the Middle East. Is it really that hard a choice to be more even-handed and just? Mr. Anderson states that when Standard Oil of California urged understanding of the aspirations of the Arab people and positive support of their efforts toward peace in the Middle East, Jewish organizations immediately protested. Now who is exerting "political pressure"? Who is making it a "hard choice"?

He concluded by stating that as a matter of "national integrity" Americans need to be able to do without Saudi oil when the price goes too high. I do not see any relationship between national integrity and the rise in the price, and find it melodramatic when Mr. Anderson

equates national integrity with "a nickel a gallon."

HASSAN M.A. SHAHWAP,  
First Secretary,  
Embassy of Saudi Arabia,  
Bern.

### 'Hound's Tooth'

Since Fifties nostalgia is so much in fashion, does anyone remember the phrase, "clean as a hound's tooth"?

That was 1952, and the phrase was Richard Nixon's. He was campaigning against the Truman "mess in Washington." Several officials had accepted a drink or a freer, and so had to resign. One man went to jail. Nixon felt that Truman was to blame. Why? Because while Truman was never implicated and had certainly never benefited from the weakness of these men, it was he who had appointed them. That was enough.

Today, 21 years later, this same individual has two cabinet members under criminal indictment, and a White House coterie involved in burglary, bribery, conspiracy and deceit. Their defense is that they had only acted out of loyalty to Mr. Nixon.

Yet, this man has the gall to tell the American people that he hadn't ordered the charge of the heavy brigade, and so is immune to any connection with the most massive political swindle in American history.

LONDON. ADAM BLOCK.

### On Marijuana

Your correspondent M. D. E. (Letters, Aug. 16) says marijuana is harmless to the body. Maybe, but I would refer him to the report by two U.S. psychiatrists summarized in the NYT on April 20, 1971, which suggests that it is far from harmless to the mind.

These doctors found that normal young people can suffer serious psychological disturbances following regular smoking of marijuana, without the use of other drugs. They said their findings had suggested that adolescents might be particularly vul-

## Reform in Greece: A More Human Face

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ATHENS.—For the first time since George Papadopoulos and his fellow colonels seized power here six years ago, hard-line regime newspapers are publishing statements by the regime's foes. Greek Jews have been supplied of their political prisoners. The authorities are even thinking of lifting the ban on the music of Mikis Theodorakis, the exiled left-wing composer.

"Do not be deceived," warns one diplomat here. "This country is still a dictatorship and Papadopoulos and the few hundred army officers that matter are still very much in control."

But for now at least, it is a dictatorship with a less inhumane face and it is promising to lift even further the heavy hand it holds over Greek life.

In October, Papadopoulos plans to resign from his cabinet all the military men who helped him make his coup, replacing them with civilians. He has publicly announced as much.

According to those in a position to know, he intends to appoint as prime minister a well-known right-wing politician, Spyros Markezinis. Next year, Papadopoulos, who now styles himself "president," intends to hold elections for a parliament with sharply limited powers.

His hand-picked "constitutional court" will pass on the eligibility of all candidates and political parties. Sources familiar with Papadopoulos's thinking claim he will let anybody run except Communists and right-wing "extremists."

If Greece's first president sticks to his present intentions, he will allow all the parliamentary candidates to hold meetings, distribute literature and even get some time on the government-controlled television and radio.

### His Blueprint

The Papadopoulos blueprint calls for his weak parliament to be dominated by two parties of his own followers. One, the right wing, will be led by Markezinis and Nicholas Makarezos, the president's chief deputy. The other, "left wing," will be captained by Vyras Stamatiou, the regime's ambitious chief spokesman.

To give this show the color of a more open government, Papadopoulos now plans to permit the election of a few political figures from Greece's democratic, pre-coup days. He expects them to lead their present allies, the military, and by offering to leave and tell him if he doesn't like it.

There is not much question that Papadopoulos can bring about almost any election result he wants. He demonstrated this in the plebiscite here last month that confirmed him as president for the next eight years.

The president has arranged things so that parliament will have no voice in the three critical areas of internal security, defense and foreign affairs. Its 200 members will include 20 picked by him.

If there are any doubts about what is expected from this new order, the country's new vice-president, Odysseus Angelis, cleared them up. In his farewell address to the troops he has led as commander-in-chief, Angelis

urged on his countrymen "patience ... discipline and obedience." Nevertheless, the regime hopes that all this will make it more acceptable to world opinion and persuade the countries of the Common Market to melt the freeze on Greece's associate membership. At home, Papadopoulos thinks his measures will soften the opposition of those Greek attached to a genuinely open society.

Even these modest steps toward liberalization are far from secure. Papadopoulos has promised elections in the past and reneged. In the words of Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, the prime minister ousted by the colonels' 1967 coup:

"I believe it is psychological and morally impossible for the people to become democratic and liberal."

Papadopoulos could stumble over his very first step. Some of the ex-colonels have made fortunes in office and are reluctant to leave. One is said to have told Papadopoulos bluntly: "George, we came into this together and we are leaving together."

### Big Test

The president's backers are convinced that the former military men will go quietly on scheduled, eased out with comfortable jobs in state agencies. But this remains to be seen.

Papadopoulos's next big test likely lies in the fall. University students, who broke the political ice here last year with big demonstrations for an open society, will be back in school and plan to demonstrate again. Can a man of Papadopoulos's authoritarian temper tolerate visible signs of dissent? Can he damp down student protests by accommodating their chief demand, restoration of their historic right to elect their own leaders?

Another pitfall lies in the regime's inflation rate. To back up demands for higher pay, workers in the government-run unions have already begun slowdowns as symbol of protest. Can Papadopoulos accept this benignly?

Finally, the politicians of the pre-coup era intend to use every opening to condemn the remnants of terror here and call for a return of genuine civil liberties to Greek citizens.

How much of this can Papadopoulos and the army take? There are no simple answers to these questions. Friends of Papadopoulos say he is deeply concerned about his place in history, that he wants to be remembered as the man who cleansed Greece of "political excess" and gave power back to a "reformed" people.

If he does, the regime symbol—phenomenon, thing, fact, action—will reflect a reality that is barely evident now. At the very least, Papadopoulos has some of the chains holding up the nation's first president.

—phenomenon, thing, fact, action—will reflect a reality that is barely evident now. At the very least, Papadopoulos has some of the chains holding up the nation's first president.

proaches to the realization of fundamental ideals of the Constitution than by "serving" Indochina from Communism for our own ethnocentric and selfish reasons. JAMES P. ARAM, Strasbourg, France.

### An Analogy

Anthony Lewis's analogy (NYT, Aug. 14) between Americans and Germans after World War II continues to haunt me. As one of those citizens "desensitized" by the commonplace evil of the Greek citizens, I find Mr. Lewis for inducing the appropriate reaction: moral outrage.

JOHN M. WHITE, Rome.

### Courteline

Georges Courteline might have been pleased to be included among "entertainers" in Marc Blinne's Père LaChaise (NYT, Aug. 18).

However, he is described in the biographical section of the book as "un Français français, auteur de récits ... et de comédies ... remarquables par la vivacité de la satire, souvent amère." This description does not seem to fit Plaf, Yvette Guilbert, Bernhardt, Talmi or Rachel.

YVES DU GUERNY, Geneva.



## B-52 Crew Failure Is Blamed For Cambodia Bombing Error

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—A senior Air Force officer said yesterday that the B-52 crew failure was the primary cause of the Cambodia bombing error on Aug. 6, which killed 137 Cambodians in the town of Neak Luong.

The officer, who asked not to be identified, also said that the B-52 that accidentally bombed Neak Luong was using a technique of finding its target that the Air Force abandoned six years ago in South Vietnam as too dangerous.

The technique involves the use of a ground beacon broadcasting high frequency radio waves on which the bomber fixes a navigational point. The beacon enables the bomber, using a

## Rebels Shell Cambodia's 3d Largest City

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 24 (AP)—Khmer Rouge insurgents last night shelled Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, and fighting broke out within a mile of the provincial capital.

The fighting was the closest to Phnom Penh since Khmer Rouge rebels began closing in on the city.

Phnom Penh, spokesman for the Khmer Rouge said, said several thousand additional troops had been sent into the city since the fighting began. The fighting was reported to have been intense.

The Khmer Rouge said they are determined to defend Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge reported that Khmer Rouge shells hit the Kompong Cham airfield with 75 mm and 120 mm rockets. The fighting was reported to have been intense.

The Khmer Rouge said they are determined to defend Phnom Penh.

estimated 65 percent of the shops are closed.

Lead vessels of the first convoy traveling without air cover arrived in Phnom Penh at dusk today.

The Khmer Rouge said they are determined to defend Phnom Penh.

at Phnom Penh said it was that the United States take immediate steps for the withdrawal of men.

The Khmer Rouge said they are determined to defend Phnom Penh.

st Leads Prague Just 5 Germans

CH, Aug. 24 (AP)—A Czech police spokesman said that 5 Germans had been arrested in Prague for a protest in connection with the 10th anniversary of the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

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HITCHHIKER—Harry Schmitt, 21, said he just wanted to hitch a ride back to Ohio State University from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., but that motorists would not pay any attention to him. He got plenty of attention when he peeled off all his clothes, but no rides—until the police came along and took him to the station.

## UN Prepares 3-Year Survey Of World on Human Fertility

By Richard Haman

VIENNA, Aug. 24 (UPI)—An ambitious worldwide survey of human fertility, timed to coincide with the United Nations World Population Year in 1974, has been outlined here at an international conference of statisticians.

The survey, expected to require three years and cost about \$20 million, was described by an official of the International Statistical Institute, which will coordinate it, as the "biggest social survey of its kind that has ever been attempted."

The survey, which is expected to question 20,000 households in each of the participating countries, seeks to gather adequate information to allow nations to formulate "an active population policy," according to P.J. Bjerre, former Norwegian finance minister, who heads the institute.

In the survey, people would be interviewed for basic information about age, sex, current fertility and child mortality. About 5,000 women would be selected for more detailed interviews about marital history, attitudes about family size, use of birth-control measures and social and economic status.

The collected results, according to project director Maurice Kendall, formerly of the London School of Economics, would identify differences and patterns in fertility that would "clearly facilitate" national efforts in economic, social and health planning.

"At present, policy-makers aiming at influencing population growth are acting more or less in the dark," Mr. Bjerre said, adding that the fertility information available in many areas, including both those with booming and stagnating populations, "is of such a low quality that it may be more harmful than useful for purposes of population policy."

Planning for the project has been under way for a year, funded by a \$1-million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development and a \$528,000 grant from the UN Fund for Population Activities.

National surveys are expected to begin in mid-1974, with pilot projects in Egypt and Malaysia a few months earlier.

In all, between 40 and 60 nations are expected to take part. Special attention will be focused on underdeveloped countries that have done no comparable studies in the past. The survey, for example, is expected to work with the African census program, under which 21 African nations are making a full population count; 14 of them for the first time.

So far, however, there has been no indication that two of the world's most populous nations, China and the Soviet Union, will participate, although other Communist nations will.

In recent years, according to a study by the U.S. Census Bureau, at least 115 surveys dealing with

## Confucius Denounced In China

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Confucius, the Chinese sage who lived between 551 and 479 B.C., has been denounced in China as a stubborn supporter of slavery.

A Peking People's Daily article quoted by the agency said Confucius stood obstinately on the side of the slave system and resolutely opposed reform of the system.

The article, written by a professor of philosophy, said the system of slavery then was collapsing, but Confucius wanted to revive the slave states so that the moribund slave-owning aristocracy would resume its rule.

## Prostitute Is Billed by France For Taxes—It Was Her Idea

MULHOUSE, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—A prostitute who has suggested that the government should tax her profession has been slapped with a demand for the equivalent of \$34,000 in back taxes.

"I won't pay," Jacqueline Trappier told newsmen yesterday. "I didn't make all that much money anyway, these last four years."

Mrs. Trappier brought attention to herself recently by demanding that the government reopen brothels. She has been supported by Marthe Richard, a former Paris city councillor who sponsored the closure law in 1946.

Under the law, prostitution is legal but procuring and operating brothels are subject to severe prison terms.

Mrs. Trappier demanded that "eros centers" be permitted in which prostitutes could practice their trade without needing the protection of a procurer.

Under such an arrangement, she said, the government could perhaps levy a tax to pay the costs.

The letter she got from the tax inspector put her income since 1969 at an estimated 460,000 francs (about \$105,000). The taxes were estimated at 180,000 francs (\$42,000).

"I don't know on what basis they have figured this out," an outraged Mrs. Trappier said. The French Finance Ministry several times has been reported to be studying ways of taxing prosti-

## An Egyptian Diplomat Dies in 9-Story Plunge

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—An Egyptian diplomat plunged to his death today from the ninth-floor balcony of an apartment building in northwest London, police said.

Witnesses said that seconds before the plunge of Gen. Ed-Elleisy Massef, ambassador-designate to Greece, they saw him clinging to the balcony by one hand. The general, who was in London on a private visit, was married and had two daughters. He was about 50.

A spokesman at the Egyptian Embassy said that he was unable to comment on the incident.

## Heated Clash By 2 Nations On Macedonia

Yugoslavs Denounce Bulgarian Claims

By Dusko Dunder

BELGRADE, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Yugoslavia today described as "political provocations" the denial, by Bulgarian social scientists, of the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Bulgarian delegates to the seventh International Congress of Slavists made the assertions in Warsaw yesterday. They were promptly challenged by Macedonian representatives at the meeting.

Today, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, accused the Bulgarians of trying to turn the congress into a "political manifestation" with their "pseudo-scientific" claims that the Macedonians are people of Bulgarian stock.

Macedonia, with a population of 1.2 million, is one of Yugoslavia's six republics. The Bulgarian government has refused to recognize the existence of the Macedonians and officially regards them as "ethnic Bulgarians."

As late as 1958, an official Bulgarian census reported 300,000 Macedonians living in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian census of 1965 found only 8,000 Macedonians in Bulgaria. Today, all Macedonians living in Bulgaria are regarded as Bulgarians.

Soviet Pressure Seen

This Bulgarian attitude is viewed here as a prelude to possible territorial claims, despite the fact that Bulgaria has renounced any such claims against Yugoslavia. Since Bulgaria strictly follows Soviet foreign policy, many Yugoslavs suspect that the Bulgarian moves are inspired by Moscow as a means of pressure on Belgrade.

The root of the conflict goes back to the Balkan nationalist turmoil in 1918. In that year, Bulgaria, with Russian help, acquired large chunks of territory of Greece, Rumania, Albania and all of Macedonia under the treaty of San Stefano. Three months later, at the Congress of Berlin, Bulgaria lost these acquisitions because Western powers did not want a large Russian client state in the Balkans.

In this century, Bulgaria waged two Balkan wars and was involved in two world wars to recover "lost territories," but without success. Although Communist governments came to power in both Belgrade and Sofia in 1945, the Macedonian issue continued to stir deep nationalist passions and recurring disputes.

## Seven Belgians Fail Bid to Swim Channel

CALAIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Seven Belgian Army commandos today failed in their attempt to swim the English Channel from France to England.

Their escort vessel reported that the men gave up exhausted after about 10 hours when cut-throat knives were thrust into their North Sea and away from the English coast.

The commandos will make another attempt next month, a message from the ship said.

## U.K. Paper Defies Tradition, Prints Picture of MI-6 Chief

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI)—A London newspaper, defying a government taboo, published a full-page photograph yesterday of the nation's spy chief.

It was the first time that a British paper had published a photograph of the nation's Secret Service head.

The picture of Maurice Oldfield, 57, a bachelor and former army intelligence officer, appeared on an inside page of the Evening Standard.

The picture appeared after the West German magazine Stern published it yesterday in its current edition.

Mr. Oldfield was identified as MI-6 chief in Newsweek magazine three weeks ago. He succeeded Sir John Rennie, who retired earlier this year.

Named by Stern

Sir John was identified by Stern as MI-6 chief in February. Several British newspapers followed suit but did not publish pictures of the Secret Service head.

British newspapers, until then, refrained from identifying MI-6 chief, at the request of the government under its voluntary "D-notice" system not to name top Secret Service officials in print or publish their pictures.

Several British newspapers identified Mr. Oldfield as the new MI-6 chief after the Newsweek article, but none published his photograph.

The D-notice request not to identify Secret Service chiefs in print remains in effect, although several members of Parliament have called on the government to revoke it.

Government officials concede that the D-notice system fools no one, least of all Soviet agents.

Mr. Oldfield's hobby is listed as "farming," a pastime not likely to provoke as much amusement among East European diplomats as that listed for Sir John: electronics.

## 3d Child Seized In Argentina as One Is Released

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24.—Argentine kidnappers today seized another child—the third abducted in less than two weeks. Today's victim, the 14-year-old daughter of industrialist Daniel Polso, was kidnapped as she rode to school in a chauffeur-driven car. The abductors, two armed men, freed the chauffeur after seizing the car.

Simultaneously, police reported that Emma Bergamasco, 8, who was abducted in an industrial town outside Buenos Aires last week, was released earlier today. Her father had received a ransom demand for \$700,000, but the family declined to state whether they had paid it.

The other child kidnapper victim, Mariana Vancsek, 2, son of a Buenos Aires executive, was still being held today. Four men and a woman took him from his home on Tuesday. His family reportedly received a ransom demand for \$250,000. Two businessmen and a 25-year-old woman are among other victims currently held by area kidnappers.

In Cordoba, meanwhile, more than 1,000 workers who seized the Fiat-Concord automobile plant Monday left peacefully today, releasing about 80 hostages, including 40 executives and supervisors.

The workers had demanded affiliation with the mechanical workers' union led by Marxist and leftist Peronists.

The Labor Ministry last year assigned them to a metal workers' union run by moderate Peronists.

## Afghanistan King Abdicates and Accepts Republic

ROME, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Deposed King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan today abdicated as ruler of the mountainous Asian country, which was declared a republic after a coup last month.

The king, in a statement released here, said he had reached his decision in conformity with the wish of his people, "who have unanimously welcomed the establishment of a republican regime as their future form of government."

King Zahir, 59, had reigned since 1933 when he came to the throne following the assassination of his father, King Nadir.

He was on the island of Ischia, off Naples, when he was deposed by his cousin and also his brother-in-law, Gen. Sadat Mohammed Daud, a former premier, on July 17.

The deposed monarch said in his statement, addressed to "my beloved countrymen," that "I consider myself as having abdicated."

Gen. Daud had accused him of leaving his nation into bankruptcy.

## GI in Wild Tank Ride Kills a West German

SCHWEINFURT, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP)—A German driver was crushed to death last night when his car was run over by an M-48 tank, driven by an American soldier on a wild night ride, the U.S. Army said today.

Police said they had to use welding equipment to cut the smashed auto apart and remove the body of the 42-year-old man.

The Army said the soldier, whose name was withheld pending an investigation, used a pretext to enter the tank to which he was assigned.

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## PHOTOGRAPHY

## Halsman's Celebrity Portraits and the Art of Fiction

By Gene Thornton  
NEW YORK (NYT).—Portraits of celebrities are different from portraits of ordinary people in that most of the people who see them do not know the sitters. Hence, they have no way of judging whether or not the portrait is a revealing or even an accurate likeness.

They do know, however, the sitter's reputation. They know that the sitter is a famous scientist or the president of a great republic or a prize-winning poet or an actress. It is against the sitter's reputation that they judge the truth and accuracy of the likeness. Does this white-haired, wrinkled old man look like the deep thinker we know Einstein to be? Does this rugged and scowling middle-aged man look like he could have been a world-famous boxer in his youth? Does this square-jawed eagle-eyed man look like the model of virtue and probity that a senator and a presidential aspirant must be? Does this suspicious young bare-shouldered blonde with the temptingly half-

opened mouth and the come-hither look in her eyes look like America's No. 1 sexpot?

One of the best answers are yes, the portrait is a successful celebrity portrait. Never mind what the celebrity's real character is. Celebrity portraits are not meant to reveal the hidden truths, if any, of private life. They are meant to show that the public person deserves his frequent and regular appearances in the mass media. And yet, so deeply are we imbued with romantic notions of truth in portraiture that even the portraitists themselves often believe that they are really revealing it.

Philippe Halsman is one of the best celebrity portraitists of our day. During the heyday of the picture magazine his pictures of famous people appeared on the cover of Life more often than those of any other photographer. Many of them have achieved a classic status, fixing the image of this or that celebrity in the public mind. Yet Halsman believes he is showing us the inside truth.

"If the photograph of a human being does not show a deep psychological insight it is not a true portrait but an empty likeness," he writes in his recent book, "Halsman Sight and Insight" (Doubleday, \$55). "In order to be a portrait the photograph must capture the essence of its subject." His pictures are not by any means empty likenesses, but it is hard to believe they show deep psychological insight. Indeed, he gives his own hand away by showing two versions of

a double portrait of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and explaining how he took them.

His aim was a portrait for the cover of Life and it was his first attempt to photograph the Windsors. The first try was not a success. In it the duchess looks quite-jawed, hard, and ambitious, while the duke looks arrogant and strained. This picture may or may not reveal the truth about them, but it clearly would not do for the cover of Life, so Halsman tried again.

"Don't look at me so carnivorously," he said to his sitters. "You are the most romantic couple in the world—a king who gave up his crown to marry the woman he loved." At this the couple smiled and relaxed, their heads moved closer together, and with his second try Halsman got what he wanted. The duchess looks lovely and soft, the duke looks happy and proud. She is worth giving up a crown for, and he has never for a moment regretted doing it.

## Demands of Position

Throughout "Sight and Insight" Halsman's sitters show the public face their public position demands. Dali is the mad genius. J. Robert Oppenheimer is the sincere and dedicated scientist. Bertrand Russell is the wary and quizzical philosopher. Even Andy Warhol comes out looking deep and enigmatic, so we can, if we want to, take him seriously.

But if we know something of the private life and character of the person photographed, we look for it in Halsman's photographs. Take Richard Nixon, for instance. Halsman has photographed Nixon in shirtsleeves at the piano, and he looks like a nice guy who lives across the street from Norman Rockwell. The whole inside story about Richard Nixon is not yet public, but however it turns out, it will certainly be more complicated

than a Saturday Evening Post cover. Or take Mae West. We know less about her private life than we do about Nixon's, but we certainly know her public image, and Halsman has captured it with something like genius. For, in addition to Mae and The Red and The Mirror Over the Bed, there is an angry black monkey on a marble pedestal that looks like the aging Ed personified.

Or take Marilyn Monroe. Nowadays we know rather more than we want to know about Marilyn's private life. It was an unpleasant life, early and late, rooted in deprivation and fueled by the monstrous selfish indifference to others that is so often the result of early deprivation. It was as far as can be from the imagined private life of America's No. 1 sexpot, if indeed such a life can be imagined at all. But in Halsman's classic portrait all we see are the shoulders and the lips and the hair and the come-hither eyes. It is, I hasten to add, a marvelous picture, and not by any means an empty likeness. It captures the perfectly unending warm generosity always attributed to famous sexpots. But no one could claim any deep psychological insight for it.

Honored Tradition  
I do not at all mean to disparage Halsman's artistry. When it actually comes to taking celebrity portraits he knows exactly what is wanted and how to do it, and he does it better than almost anyone else. He is working in an old and honored tradition that long antedated the invention of photography, and he is certainly one of its photographic masters. Truth, however, has nothing to do with it, at least as truth is normally understood. It is more



Detail from Halsman photo of Marilyn Monroe.

an art of fiction than of truth. The art of the celebrity portrait is not to show us what a person is really like, but to show us why he deserves to be

where he is. It is a social art, like most biography and most all specializing, and it makes everyone more content with his lot.

## Salzburg Festival: Under The Umbrella of Tradition

By David Stevens

SALEZBURG, Austria, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Although tradition and a consequent conservatism are the distinguishing marks of the Salzburg Festival's program and the audience it attracts, the festival continues to try and open up new possibilities within its existing framework.

Fortunately, a lot of things can be crowded under the umbrella of tradition here. It covers Mozart, of course, and the festival's founding spirits—Hofmannsthal, Reinhardt, Richard Strauss—and the place itself, a veritable outdoor theater rich in musical and theatrical associations from the near and distant past.

On the musical side, for instance, the concert programs have not always been as over-the-top as they are now, and in recent years the festival has been trying to allot contemporary music a visible place in the program. But the result this year is a kind of ghetto, represented mainly by two concerts of the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus in the first week—with works by Messiaen, Boulez, Lutoslawski, Krenak, and Kien. Included—and this week—two concerts by the LaSalle Quartet of Cincinnati devoted to works of the New Vienna School—Schoenberg, Berg, Webern and company.

The festival program book reckoned that the LaSalle's concerts would be artistic highlights of the festival, and for many at the first concert Tuesday that was the case. But despite this ensemble's deserved reputation in this music, the none-too-large Mozart was not full—while it is a reflection on the Salzburg public more than anything else. This year is also the centennial

of Max Reinhardt's birth, and there is much to be hoped for the next few years from the renewal of the great director's legacy. This is less from the preservation, or the attempt to preserve, of his stagings than from the renewal of his spirit in the person of the Italian director Giorgio Strehler, who is adapting a term as artistic advice to the festival direction.

This year, for instance, Strehler spruced up his famous 25-year-old production of Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" and adapted it to wide spaces of the Felsenreitschule. More than a few of those who saw the first performance yesterday felt that it was a better memory of Reinhardt (whose own staging of the same play in the same place was a festival highlight in the mid-twenties) than the present performances in the Cathedral square of Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann."

Strehler also gave the festival's traditional opening speech this year, and in it suggested that there are a lot of places in and around Salzburg that lend themselves to theater and music, which are not being used, or not fully used. One of them is the grounds of Hellbrunn, where a kind of festival within the festival was again given three times a year, and where Reinhardt laid the cornerstone for a festival theater that was never built. In any case, the idea is a reminder that Salzburg has far from exhausted all its possibilities.

## A Four-Bedroom, \$60,750 House Built in U.S. of Recycled Material

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24 (AP).—The house has just been completed, but it's a second-hand buy.

A house built of recycled materials, from the roof trusses to the concrete footings, was put on display yesterday by the Reynolds Metals Co. The house, in the Henrico County suburbs west of here, was completed earlier this week.

It contains aluminum scrap, crushed glass, recycled newspapers, wood scraps, recycled nylon fibers, steel-mill-furnace slag and recycled copper and scrap cast iron.

Although the aluminum company coordinated the project, David P. Reynolds, the executive vice-president, said about 30 companies contributed products and technical assistance.

He said the recycled home demonstrates two points: The potential market for recycled materials and the fact that such materials can be made into attractive building products.

The four-bedroom house is priced at about \$60,750. Reynolds said aluminum scrap equivalent to 163,500 beverage cans was used for frames, joints, sills, gutters and windows.

About 8.5 tons of recycled newspaper was used for subflooring, sheathing, paneling and a roof deck.

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## LONDON

## Good, Dirty Theatrical Fun In 'The Rocky Horror Show'

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—There can be few more perfect marriages of music, venue, and audience than Richard O'Brien's "The Rocky Horror Show" which is playing at the classic cinema in Chelsea's Kings Road to enthusiastic crowds of fashionable and would-be beautiful people. And if you think three components are one too many for a happy marriage, then "The Rocky Horror" is not the show for you, with its giggling polymorphous perversities, its mélange of transvestite transsexuals, mad scientists, B-festive adult films, and coarse rock and roll.

To call it camp would be an understatement, something the show is never guilty of. In a way, there's never been anything like it in London, although it is no coincidence that Mr. O'Brien recently played a strange creature from outer space in Sam Shepherd's "The Unspeakable" at the Theatre Upstairs. In the same manner as Mr. Shepherd, Mr. O'Brien creates a potentially profane mythology out of disparate elements of American pop culture. His intention, though, is to succeed triumphantly. Although he uses experimental techniques, he puts them to decadent purposes. It is this that is new: the celebration of the sort of homosexual extravagance that would outrage the portents of Gay Liberation.

"The Rocky Horror Show" resembles nothing so much as a shrieking drag queen, determinedly frivolous, achieving wit, rather than possessing it, through the exercise of style—

ing delivery—and anxious to draw attention to herself by shocking and amusing simultaneously.

Mr. O'Brien has had the brilliant idea of combining a rock musical with a parody of horror and sci-fi films, both genres offering the same cheap thrills, the same simple distinction between the goodies and the badies. His melodic qualities are not up to his lyrical gift; he offers formula songs with witty words, but the cast delivers them all with great vigor, especially the delightful dance-instruction number, "Doing the Time Warp," and the atrociously sentimental "I'm Going Home."

The show's plot is that of most low-budget horror films. Clean-cut young couple's car breaks down on a lonely road during a thunder storm and they stumble towards the only building—wasn't that a castle we passed a few miles back?—to find themselves in the clutches of a Frankenstein busy building himself a monster.

Mad Scientist

This time round, the mad scientist—Frank-N-Furter—takes rock music's current sexual ambiguities to their ultimate conclusion, making David Bowie seem very straight by comparison. In a brilliant performance, Tim Curry—"I'm a transvestite transsexual from Transylvania"—exudes bisexual appeal. In disintegrating fishnet stockings, flashing muscular tattooed thighs, flashing prettier poses than Betty Davis, uttering falsetto squeals and the precise diction of the queen, and singing in a powerful baritone voice, Mr. Currie



Paddy O'Hagen in "The Rocky Horror Show."

clearly represents more of an assault on civilized values than most power-crazed scientists.

He is backed up by an excellent cast that includes Jonathan Adams as a bland narrator, Christopher Malcolm and Belinda Sinclair as the all-American boy and girl and Raymond Bourton as Frank-N-Furter's creation, the bespectacled neurotic horror. Paddy O'Hagen gives two nicely contrasting performances as Eddie, an old-timey rock singer, and as Dr. Everett Scott, who rides to the rescue

of virtue in a wheel chair. Jim Sherman, responsible for the klisché excesses of "Jesus Christ Superstar," directs with great sympathy. It's good, dirty fun, insubstantial, evanescent, and worth catching before it goes the way of all fashionable delights.

Certainly, Peter Coe's "Deacon" can learn from it how to achieve eroticism. Mr. Coe offers instead nudity with a cast of 10 who do little more than take off their clothes to loud music.

## Festival Ballet's Version of 'Cinderella'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—After some abortive negotiations to stage John Neumeier's much-praised version of "Romeo and Juliet," London Festival Ballet settled instead for the other well-known Broadway work, "Cinderella." This had its premiere at the Royal Festival Hall last night.

Apart from regret that the company still seems intent on duplicating the Royal Ballet's repertoire, one can approve "Cinderella" as a good choice. The Royal Ballet does not take it on tour, and Festival's production will mainly be seen by people who have not revelled in the contrasted antics of Sir Frederick Ashton and Sir Robert Helpmann as the ugly sisters, nor admired the lyrical invention of Ashton's ballroom pas de deux. It must be admitted straightaway that people who have seen the Royal's production are likely to find Festival's a second best.

But this is not really to blame Ben Stevenson, who originally mounted his "Cinderella" for the National Ballet of Washington, of which he is now a co-director. Any ugly sisters would seem pale imitations of the two knights of choreography who would seem comparatively uninspired after Ashton's, unless—as in Soviet productions—it were danced with such panache and virtuosity as to make the actual steps unimportant. Stevenson has done a good service to his art, showing that he is not a great original choreographer but is a very competent one, and an intelligent producer.

## Slapstick

In the first scene, the antics of the male ugly sisters were too much for the audience, who burst out in redoubled laughter of personality. But the idea of

making one of them push Cinderella off her father's knee, and idly replace her there, was amusing, and their attempt to snatch and destroy Cinderella's portrait of her mother was quite moving. I liked too the way Stevenson made the dancing master despair of teaching the sisters, and seize gratefully on Cinderella instead.

Stevenson has devised attractive solos for the seasonal fairies; the spring fairy was particularly well danced by Carole Hill. His main choreographic innovations are for the jester in the ballroom scene and a long wedding pas de deux for Cinderella and her prince in the last scene. Kirk Peterson, a guest from the National Ballet of Washington, was the hit of the evening as the jester. His warm smile and friendly manner removed any malice from his antics, even when he was ridiculing the sisters by trying to make them do a fast dance with him, while his fast and acrobatic dancing provided the only real excitement of the production. Gaye Fulton as Cinderella was sweet and charming, and danced neatly and musically, but she does not convey much emotion. Nor was there much feeling of mutual repulsion between her and Alain Dubreuil, her prince. He is a personable and experienced dancer, who is joining the Royal Ballet in the fall, but somehow neither his dancing nor his acting in this role ever seemed to fulfill their promise.

The decor and costumes by Peter Farmer are spectacular and avoid the disastrous excesses of his "Sleeping Beauty" for the Royal Ballet. His style is too chichi for some tastes, but I think it suits this work and I found his ballroom scene very attractive. It will no doubt look even better on tour in regional theaters than it does on the unsatisfactory shallow stage of the Festival Hall. The ballet ends with an unexpected additional spectacle, a complete wedding procession and coronation. Ballet commissions might prefer to end with the pas de deux, but the literal extension of the story is probably desirable for less sophisticated audiences to which Festival Ballet mainly performs.

Last Saturday the International Festival of Youth Orchestras brought three dance companies to London for one performance each. The Russian Dance Ensemble from Winnipeg, Canada, performed Ukrainian dances and songs with great gusto and spirit, in authentic costumes. Their folk-story ballets were amusing and well staged and

their final rousing gopak would have done credit to a professional company. The Asahi Noh Junior Ballet Troupe from Tokyo, Japan, succeeded in staging a very accurate and well-danced version of the second act of "Giselle" on the minute stage of the Commonwealth Institute, though in the circumstances it was impossible to judge whether they could also manage emotion and atmosphere. As for the

Houston Allegro Ballet from Texas, they turned out to be a group of students who really had no business to pose as a ballet company or to go on an international tour. The choreography they performed was even more embarrassing than the way they performed it, though Lisa Slagle, a baby ballerina, almost redeemed Aubrey's "Grand Pas Classique" with her charm and precision.

## Around the Art Galleries

Pioneers of Modern Sculpture, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, SE 1, to Sept. 23.

This is an embarrassingly rich exhibition, starting with work by G. F. Watts (1817-1904) and J. L. Gerome (1824-1901) and carrying through to suprematist Jean Pougny (1894-1956) and constructivist Vladimir Tatlin (1885-1931). En route, every name of consequence in Western sculpture is represented. The organizers of the show, the Art Council of Great Britain, have insured that the first of the 200 exhibits shall be forward-looking academic works, by such masters as Barrias, represented here by the extraordinary mixed media "Nature Unveiling Herself," the great admirer Rembrandt Bugatti, Edward Ossoline Ford and Sir Hamo Thornycroft.

In juxtaposition with these academic works are the early sculptures of the pioneers—Archipenko's "Adam and Eve"; Rodin's "Minerva"; Brancusi's "Portrait of Nicolas Dancu"; Lipchitz's "Woman with Gaselles" and Raymond Duchamp-Villon's portrait of Eugène Duchamp, father of the sculptor; and his equally celebrated brothers, Jacques Villon and Marcel Duchamp.

Summarizing the meaning of modern sculpture under the heading "the universal analogy of form," R. H. Wiersma enunciated the pioneer ethic in a single admirable sentence: "We react with satisfaction to works of art which make us realize subconsciously that all human animal and vegetable forms are manifestations of one life." Indeed, this is precisely what we find, from the painted wood "Forest" of

Hans Arp and Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space" to Modigliani's stone heads, the "Red Stone Dancer" of Gaudier-Brzeska; Zdzislaw "Prophet," and Brancusi's "Sculpture for the Blind."

Andrew Murray, Portal Gallery, 18a Grafton St., Bond St., London, W1, to Aug. 31.

Murray is a latterday portrayer of the Peacock Era. The major part of his latest one-man show is entitled "New Images of Reconciliation" and, in vigorous naive style, shows a fox guarding a family of ducks, a small girl with a lion, a shepherd quenching the thirst of a wolf and so on. There are other groups, including a series of paintings of London and of Umbria, and five images of liberation.

Summer Exhibition, Redfern Gallery, 30 Cork St., London, W1. This summer show is also in effect a celebration of the gallery's 50th anniversary. The catalogue of almost 500 items lists 85 painters, sculptors and print-makers of the 20th century. The quality and variety of the Redfern's stock at the half-century mark can be readily estimated from the fact that among those represented by five or more works are Braque, Vasarely, Sonia Delaunay, Roussel, Dubuffet, Delvaux, Matka, Kupka, Tapis et al.

Monday, Aug. 27, is a bank holiday in England. Most galleries will be closed Saturday through Monday. The Hayward Gallery, however, will be open all three days.

—MAX WYKES JOYCE.

## Phillips: An Auction House With Year-Round Sales

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (UPI).—In terms of seasonal turnover, the auctioneering firm of Phillips in London cannot compare with Sotheby's and Christie's.

But the firm has a reputation for hard work, thoroughness and service which may explain in part why the turnover went up last season by £1.3 million, from £5.953 million to £7.259 million. In furniture alone, the turnover was £2.48 million, only 15 percent under that of Sotheby's. The Phillips "season" ends on July 31 to make possible a comparison with the bigger auction rooms. But, in fact, sales take place all year round, never coming to a summer halt, as do those of Sotheby's and Christie's.

At Blenheim House, Phillips has set a standard sales pattern: furniture and pictures on Monday; better furniture, Tuesday; porcelain and glass, Wednesday; special collectors' items, Thursday; and silver, on Friday.

On Tuesday, at the firm's 19,518th sale since 1798 when Phillips was founded, the atmosphere was a shade less solemn than at Sotheby's or Christie's, but equally businesslike, if not more so.

Carpets were lying on the floor of the Green Room—they were the first items sold. Chairs were arranged in a U-pattern. Scattered about in a carefully studied

way were pieces of furniture such as one seen in English homes. It ranged from a late 17th-century gaiter table in oak with oval folding top to massive Victorian pieces in walnut or mahogany. Here and there were bracket clocks of the best 18th-century type as well as of the worst late 19th-century sort—all white marble with ornate fittings—a few bronzes, wooden boxes and a variety of trinkets.

The room was crammed with people. Many were professionals but there were quite a few out-of-town collectors. The auction of 140 lots started at 11 a.m. and was over at 12:05 p.m.—a pace even faster than that at Sotheby's. Yet, and this is an achievement, not one of the auctioneers, at no point did one have the feeling of being rushed.

Very few lots were bought in. In fact, I had the feeling that I was back in the 1950s when auctions were not dominated by speculation and the market followed the natural trend of supply and demand.

This is probably due to Phillips's policy. The aim of the firm is not to hold glamorous super sales with a Rembrandt here and a Picasso there, but to provide a more complete service to private vendors than any other London auctioneers.

"We are very much oriented towards the trustee vendor system," Mr. Weston points out. "A trustee is interested in having the entire chattels disposed of. He cannot just sell the Ruyshael landscape and be stuck with the Persian rug."

Very ordinary items, Phillips can use other premises in Hayes Street, North London, where there are weekly auctions with an average of 700 lots. This is the equivalent of the ground floor sales at Hotel Drouot in Paris, with one basic difference: the Phillips sales (on Fridays) are carefully handled. A public viewing takes place on the preceding Thursday without the scrambling and shouting of the less distinguished Drouot sales.

## Speedy Sales

Another Phillips plus is speed. Objects sent for sale can take as little as 10 days to be auctioned—the usual delay being 14 to 21 days. If objects are to be included in the better monthly sales, the maximum wait is six weeks.

The Phillips firm is still working on a 12.5 percent fee basis since Sotheby's and Christie's have raised theirs to 15 percent. The firm also says that vendors are paid within a fortnight.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that Phillips never sells "highly important works," as the big two often do. This year, Phillips auctioned a gold-mounted ivory concert flute for £4,000 to

an unidentified French buyer. Their sales attract international buyers. On one occasion last season Japanese bought one-third—in volume, if not in value—of a single sale. And Phillips established the record price for a work by Juan de Arellano, a 17th-century Spanish painter, at £22,000 on July 26.

In terms of money, the firm's turnover is a fourth of Christie's and a sixth of Sotheby's in London. Nevertheless, beating last season's record by £1.3 million was a feat.

Walking through the auction rooms, all 30,000 square feet of them, one is struck by the fact that everyone is busy. With only 80 employees of whom 39 are specialists, the staff can't afford to idle.

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Page 9

German Trade Surplus Soars 80% GNP Growth

By John Fiehn  
FRANKFURT, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—West Germany reported today a record trade surplus of 2.94 billion deutsche marks in July, up 80 percent from June and 81 percent from a year ago.

2.94 Billion DM  
Total Is a Record

when there is a worldwide boom. July exports rose to 14.51 billion DM from 3.84 billion in June, and were 26 percent ahead of the year-ago month's 11.644 billion DM.

U.S. Earns Trade Surplus of \$106.1 Million in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The United States showed a surplus in its trade with the rest of the world in July—only the third time in nearly two years that the figures were in the black—the Commerce Department disclosed today.

The July surplus of \$106.1 million marked only the second time this year that the merchandise trade balance was in surplus. It reflected the growing attractiveness of U.S. products overseas brought about largely by two devaluations of the dollar and an overall decline of about 25 percent in its value against other major currencies over the past two years.

'Astounding' Rise  
Forecast for U.S. Wholesale Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz predicted today that this month's wholesale price index would be "astounding" because it will have picked up a large increase in commodity prices.

Mr. Shultz told a conference of the American Bankers Association here that he believed the United States would see "a diminution in the rate of inflation" after the expected price bubble following the imposition of Phase 4.

Money Dealers' Views on Trade Mixed

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—The reaction among some foreign exchange dealers to the West German and U.S. trade figures was mixed.

Investment  
management

4:00 p.m. report describes tested investment growth and investment in \$500,000 in cash or securities. Includes 17-year "performance record."

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 24, 1973.

Holdings of U.S. Stocks  
Abroad at \$1.4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—Net purchases of U.S. stocks by investors abroad totaled \$134 million in June, the Treasury Department reported yesterday.

In Japan Cut  
To 1.4 Percent

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gross national product grew at a substantially slower rate in the second quarter of 1973 than in the preceding three-month period.

Gain Trails 3.6% Rise  
Set in First Quarter

Government spokesmen said Mr. Kosaka estimated that the GNP in the April-June period rose at a real rate of 1.4 percent from the preceding three months.

Economic Analysis

U.S. Grains: From Subsidies to Controls

By Peter Mikus  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Two years ago, the United States had so much wheat and corn the government was propping up the prices paid to farmers and was subsidizing exports.

Today those two key foodstuffs are in such short supply and their prices are so high the government has imposed some export controls and is considering others, thereby cutting foreign buyers off.

The experts are still asking how it all happened in so short a time, and how long it is going to last?

They think they know the answer to the first question. For a variety of reasons, U.S. farm production in the last two years has been exposed quite suddenly to intense foreign demand.

The best example is of course last summer's Russian grain deal. The Russians bought fully a fourth of the U.S. wheat crop, as well as massive amounts of corn and other feeds.

Also this year, the Japanese almost doubled their buying of the year before, and sales to Common Market countries went up almost 50 percent.

The experts are much less certain about the second question: Whether, and to what extent, demand and prices will recede.

If foreign demand is what has driven up food prices here, where did it all come from all of a sudden? Economists recite many reasons.

The Russian wheat harvest was poor last year, and so were other major grain harvests around the world. As a result, for the first time since 1960, world grain production actually declined.

In a normal year, even twin shortages like these might not have had too great an upward impact on U.S. farm and food prices. But last year there were also major changes in world trading patterns.

One was the result of the continued thawing of the relationship between the United States and Russia. Russia had not always bought U.S. grain in the past when its own harvest was poor; instead, it had simply tightened its belt and eaten less.

The other major change in trading patterns came as a result of the dollar's continued devaluation since 1971. For example, from the spring of 1971 to the spring of 1973, the price of U.S. corn delivered to Japan rose 21.5 percent in terms of dollars.

The price in yen, however, actually fell 11.2 percent.

One other problem is that, in

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Teijin Eyes Indonesian Polyester Unit

Teijin Ltd. of Japan has applied to the Indonesian government for approval to build a polyester fiber manufacturing plant at an estimated cost of 20 billion yen (about \$75 million).

CDC East Asiatic Joint Venture

The Canadian Development Corp. (CDC) has become a partner in Dumex Ltd. of Copenhagen, a subsidiary of East Asiatic Co. The agreement provides for sharing research and development activities between Dumex and Connaught Laboratories of Toronto.

Distillers' 'Real' Profit Declines

Distillers Co. reports a decline in its "real" profit for fiscal 1973 after adjustment to account

for inflation. The inflation-adjusted results, contained in the company's annual report, appear alongside the results calculated on a conventional historical basis which, as previously reported, show an increase of 12 percent in net profit.

NCR, Control Data Research Center

National Cash Register and Control Data Corp. have formed a laboratory to conduct design research on future computer central-processing units. The new unit, called the CDC-NCR Advanced Systems Laboratory, will be funded and staffed by both companies.

Prices Fade  
In N.Y. After  
Earlier Gain

Dow Index Off a Point  
On Reduced Volume

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (IBT).—Spillover bargains hunting from yesterday's rally buoyed the New York Stock Exchange before mid-session today, but prices later began to fall and the market closed with a small loss.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 0.87 to 863.69. It was ahead about four points in early trading. Volume eased to 11.29 million shares from 11.39 million yesterday.

Analysts could detect little pressure of any kind once the modest technical buying had disappeared. Brokers attributed today's decline partly to renewed pressure on the dollar abroad and another gain in commodity prices after a retreat yesterday.

Oil was among the heaviest losers. Exxon slipped 1 1/2 to 53 3/4. Shell declined 8 1/4 to 52 1/2. Superior Oil fell 2 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Point-sized losers included Motorola, off 1 1/2 to 50 3/4; Automobile Data Processing, down 1 3/4 to 55 1/2; Bausch & Lomb, down 2 3/8 to 32; Digital Equipment, down 1 to 87 5/8; and Hackensack Water, off 1 1/4 to 33 1/4.

General Electric, the most active stock, was down 1 1/4 to 58 5/8, as the Atomic Energy Commission imposed operating limitations on 10 GE-built nuclear power plants.

Some tobacco stocks also slumped. The Consumer Product Safety Commission said it is planning to propose a ban on cigarette sales under its authority on hazardous substances. Philip Morris dipped 3 3/4 to 115 1/2; Liggett & Myers lost 1 1/4 to 34 3/4; and American Brands fell 5/8 to 34 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed slightly lower in quiet trading. The Amex index was unchanged at 23.81.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks slipped 0.06 to 96.91.

The bond markets extended last week's strong rally after a shaky start following the wild gyrations at the end of last week.

The most significant event of the week was the somewhat surprise announcement that the Treasury was raising \$2 billion in 35-month notes at a 3 3/8 percent shortly after it had completed a package which was expected to take care of most of its needs for the remainder of the year.

The obvious high rate of attrition in non-marketable government securities held by foreign central banks was seen as the most logical explanation for the move.

The "generosity" of the coupon, the highest ever offered on a government security, helped to fuel the rally in the government sector.

Although expectations are that interest rates will rise still further over the coming months, the bulk of the climb is now thought to have occurred, and it is now just a question of when the rise will top out. This encouraged a step-up in institutional buying of bonds, with many fund managers apparently taking the view that as it is almost impossible to predict the bottom of the market, now is a good time to get locked into historically high yields.

Growth in Money Supply  
Slows, N.Y. Fed Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Credit conditions tightened and growth in the money supply slowed in the week ended Wednesday, data released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

Most interest rates, however, declined during the banking week, and the rate on dealer-placed commercial paper remained steady, decreasing the probability that banks would be in a rush to raise the prime rate above its record 9 1/2 percent put into effect early this week.

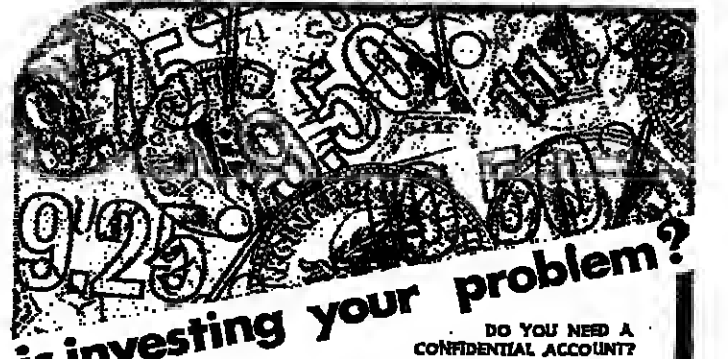
Business loans, which have been soaring since midyear, seemed to show some response to the record level of borrowing costs.

According to preliminary estimates, commercial and industrial loans decreased \$79 million at New York banks during the week ended Wednesday and loans at Chicago banks were down \$60 million.

The money supply—the total volume of currency in the hands of the public plus most checking account balances—averaged \$264 billion in the latest week, up from \$263 billion the week before.

Looked at over a longer period of time, however, the money supply appeared to be under tighter control. The growth rate for the money supply during the last month has shown a substantial decline recently.

In the three weeks ended Aug. 15, it increased 7.1 percent from the preceding quarter, a growth rate significantly below the 10.6 percent rate the money supply was mushrooming at in late June and early July.



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## American Stock Exchange Trading

7' 1/2	3' 1/4	Int. Sewer	22r	5	7	3%	3%	3%	3%
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## American Stock Exchange Trading

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6	2	2%	3%	37+	1	6%	5%	Gallaxy Cpr	d	d	0%	9%	91+	18	51	3	Mick Genl.	4	18	3%	3%	3%
7	2	16%	15%	15%	2	16	14	Garlon 26A	d	d	91+	9%	91+	18	4	2%	MickSug	10	41	2	3%	3%
11	710	9%	8%	9 -	5%	8%	2%	Garber AL	d	d	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	2%	MildCn	10	41	0%	91+	9%
								Cerber Con	1	7%	7%	7%	7%	1%	17%	10	MildCn 30b	3	10	0%	91+	9%

1/2	5 1/4	3	Mich Genl	4	18	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
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						16	4	GoodLS	10c								56	21%	2%	21%	
							618	4	Goodrich wt		12	4%	4%	4%	1%	21%	NetHth Ent	10	56	21%	2%
							61%	3%	Garin S1rs	4	6	3%	3%	3%	1%	21%	NetHth wt	18	2%	2%	2%

71s	3 1/2	Net Gw wt n	14	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
72s	2 1/2	Net Hlth Ent	10	56	2 1/2	2 1/2
73s	1 1/2	Net Hlth wt	18	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

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7 1/2	Newidria M	14	7	1 1/2%
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94%	PatocG	20c			
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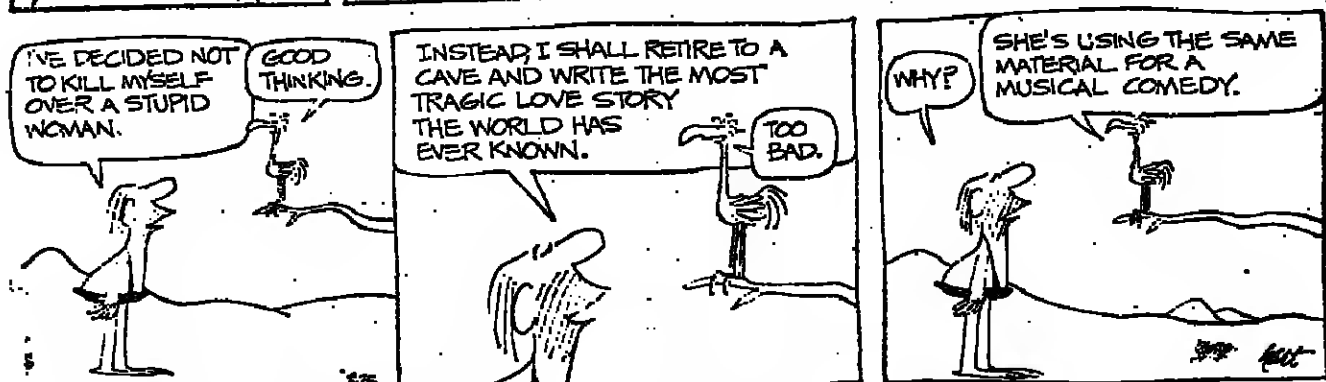




PEANUTS



R.C.



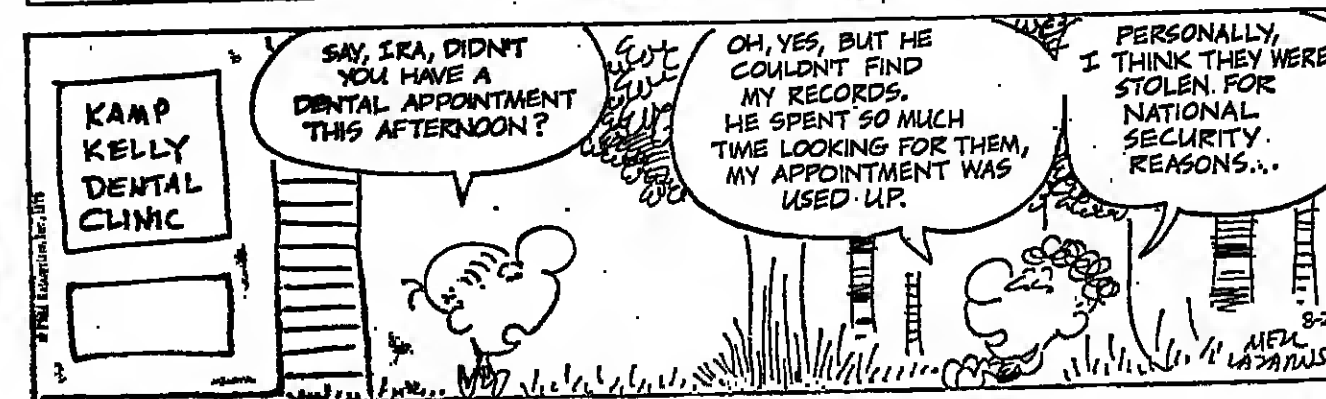
L.I.L. A.B.N.E.R.



B.E.E.T.L.E. B.A.I.L.E.Y.



M.I.S.S. P.E.A.C.H.



B.U.Z. S.A.W.Y.E.R.



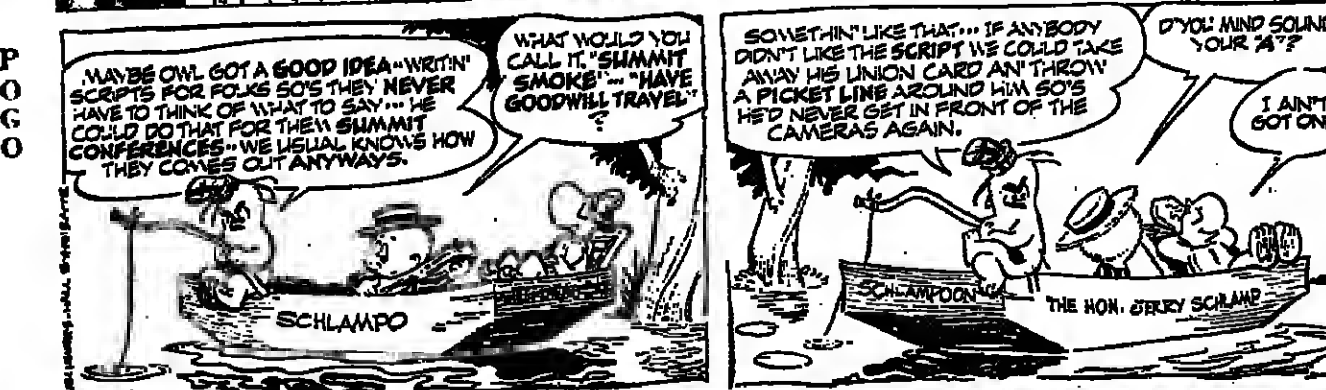
W.I.Z.A.R.D. of I.D.



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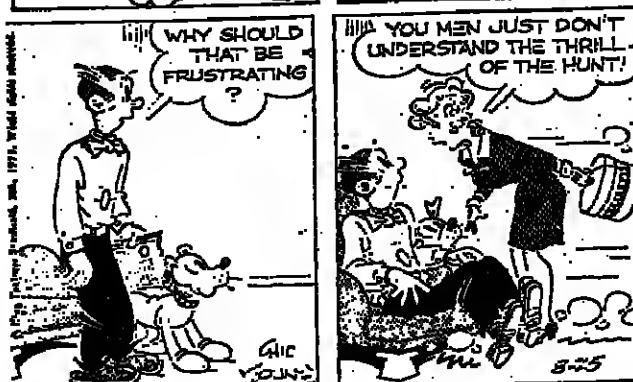
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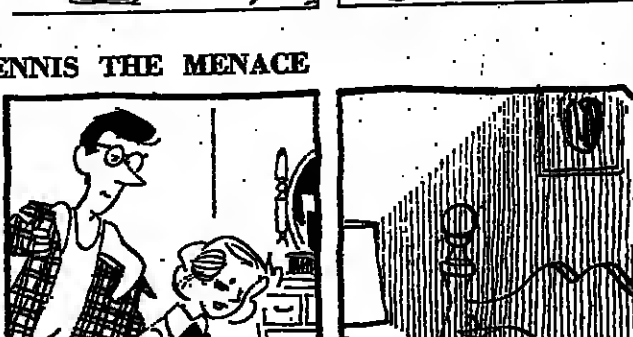
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALOT  
NACYF  
ERWEVS  
FEANED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUNCE WINK ARMORY BROKEN  
Answer: What to worry to avoid them—A WHISKER!

# BOOKS

**THE VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED**  
By Heda Kovaly and Erazim Kohak.  
Horizon Press, 276 pp. \$8.95.  
Reviewed by Alfred Kazin

THIS is an extraordinary memoir, so heartbreaking that I have reread it for months, unable to rise to the business of "reviewing" less a book than a life repeatedly outraged by the worst totalitarianism in Europe. Yet it is written with so much quiet respect for the minutiae of justice and truth that one does not know where and how to specify Heda Kovaly's splendored as a human being. We, the bystanders, are lucky to have such survivors to teach us our only future—if we are to survive.

Heda Kovaly is a native of Prague and a Jew. Under the Nazis she and her family experienced the full horrors of deportation to the Lodz ghetto, then Auschwitz. She saw her mother taken off to the gas chambers. As the war was ending, the SS marched many prisoners out of the concentration camps to Germany. Heda escaped, returned to Prague when it was still under occupation to find that many of her oldest friends and associates were still too afraid of the Nazis—or too involved in a system that made some Czechs prosperous at the expense of their countrymen—to give her shelter.

Then, just barely alive when peace came, she found in "liberated" Prague that some Czech liberals, who had been living it up during the occupation, were furious that a few Jews had the cheek to escape the gas chambers and to ask after their stolen property.

Heda Kovaly was never a Marxist or Communist. She was another unheeding Czech democrat and republican, proud of the tradition of Masaryk and Benes. But at a time when many young Czech democrats, victims of the Nazis and disgusted with the corruption and cynicism at home, turned sympathetically to the Soviet Union, she married an idealistic convert to "Czech" (supposedly un-Russian) Communism who had endured the war in Auschwitz. Rudolf Margolius had been an officer in the pre-war army of the Czech Republic. Although his wife found that Communist literature "offered such clear, simple answers to the most complex questions that I kept feeling there must be a mistake somewhere," she saw clearly that many Czechs turned to Communism "less out of repulsion over the social ills of their time than out of despair over those aspects of human nature that the war showed up in the worst light."

Rudolf Margolius became an important official in the Czech ministry of foreign trade, constantly following the many different directives of his superiors, so as not to admit to himself how many things were wrong with Czech "socialism"—to the benefit of the Soviet Union. He was hanged in 1952 as one of the 11 defendants "of Jewish origin" in the Slansky trial.

Margolius had always detested the insidious Slansky, the former general secretary of the Czech Communist party and Stalin's most eager ape and flatterer in

Czech Communist officialdom. The Slansky trial was Stalin's distinct way of pandering to historic anti-Semitism of Russian satellites.

Heda Kovaly describes, unflinchingly and unflinchingly, the horrors of living under the brutality of the Nazis and the brutal hypocrisy of the Communists. In some ways the Communists were as bad as the Nazis, only more intellectually pretentious. There can be few documents from the agony of Eastern Europe in our day that depict so pointedly how the worst of men under the Nazis, the collaborators and "patriotic Communists." These "dark of men" became the "true core" of the party. As Heda Kovaly's sounding like Jonathan Swift brought up to date, "The lives of others was, I think, made many people join the party organizations."

It is typical of the Slansky trial that Rudolf Margolius, who spent World War II in Auschwitz, was accused of having been in England.

Rudolf Margolius was of course "rehabilitated"—11 years after death. This was just before Dubcek in behalf of "socialism with a human face" gave hope to the Czech people. Heda Kovaly, who after her husband's arrest and disgrace, had been turned out of every job a dangerous ill was turned out of every hospital, could not, after her husband's "rehabilitation," get back her most personal family things until she obtained Rudolf Margolius's death certificate.

This document was for the longest possible time kept in her.

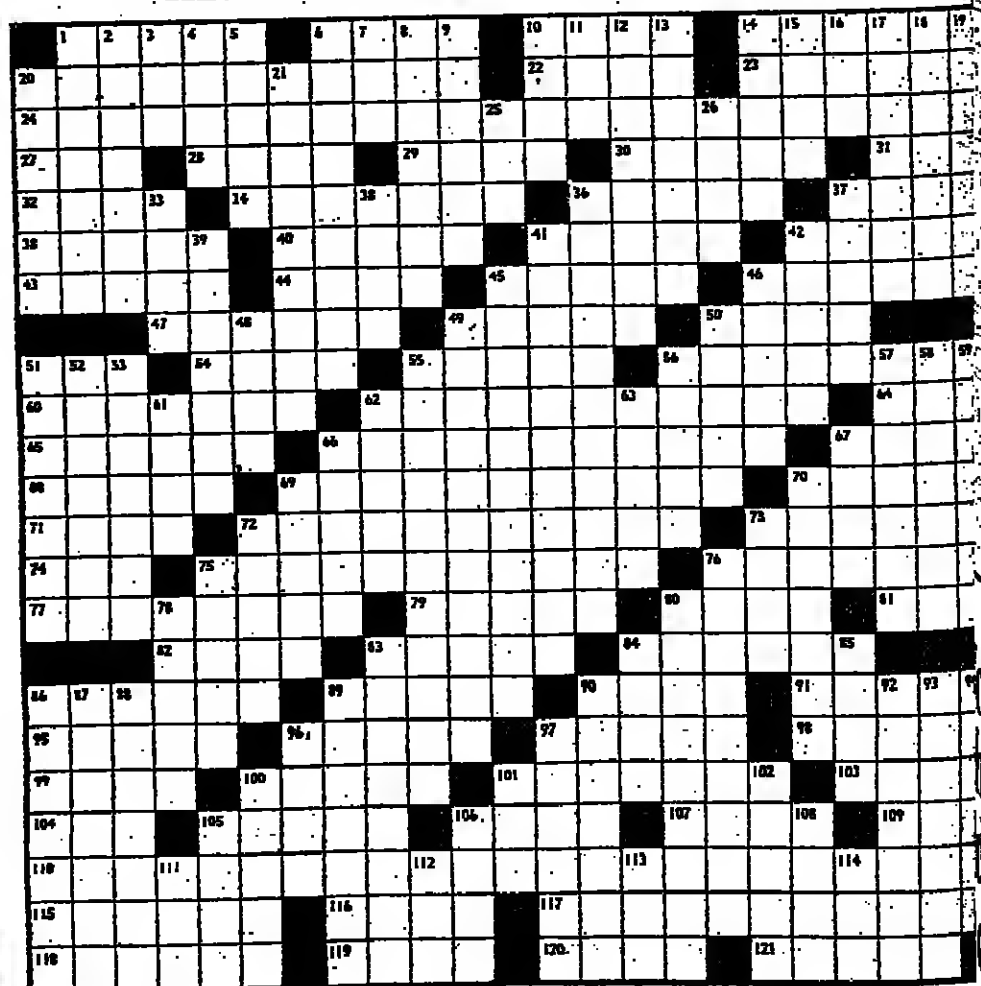
Heda Kovaly also lived through the incredible bliss for the people of the Prague revolution. Her description of the post-war joy in Prague before the Russians clattered in, then of many arguments with the Russian soldiers (some did not know which country they were in as telling as anything in the book), is impossible to read her without the deepest admiration for her quiet, fierce determination of the ordeal of the people in our time. What a life she made her way through!

The exiled Czech philosopher Erazim Kohak, who teaches in this country, has written some valuable end chapters on the political misfortune of Czechoslovakia. Prof. Kohak, a superb analyst of Communist pretense; he is a wholly admirable philosopher-exponent of "mocracy as a living, ethical" But his chapters are readable without touching the Heda Kovaly's chapters are burning facts, truly "existing in a way that only the survival of totalitarianism can be.

Alfred Kazin recently published "Bright Book of Life," review is abridged.  
© The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

TRICKS OF THE TRADE—By Maura B. Jacobson



**ACROSS**

1 Sandman's home, perhaps  
6 Saffron in Persian  
10 European apple  
14 American driver  
22 U.S.N.M. city  
32 Chant  
34 Weekender  
36 Paraphrase  
37 Field Fr.  
38 Otologist's domain  
39 Noble chapel  
40 Expect  
41 Carpet  
42 Faded  
43 Street sign  
44 Tie up  
45 Kerosene  
46 Accretion: Ver.  
48 Carles on  
49 Orphan  
50 Leam bar  
51 U.S. investor  
52 Slender vessels  
53 Fallo, Idaho  
54 As Miano goes...  
55 Cuffed like Shaka  
56 Son of Jehan  
57 French monarch  
58 Soldier: Abbr.  
59 Living-room piece  
60 Brain gauge  
61 Small sea cow  
62 What students do  
63 Gabor  
64 Albino man  
65 All others  
66 Guest chef's specialties  
67 What's "for me?"  
68 Recording  
69 Big safari man  
70 Corp. or U.S.

**DOWN**

11 Shredded  
12 Pining workers  
13 Actress Naven  
14 Area measure: Abbr.  
15 "Fide and Fructus" girls, e.g.  
16 Carney viewer  
17 Ferdinand's concourse  
18 Conflicts, old  
19 Time period  
20 Football  
21 Pictorial Abbr.  
22 Pictorial Abbr.  
23 Londoner's name  
24 Of the house  
25 Dendras  
26 Barker's halcyon  
27 Semads from Sandy  
28 Work by Salvador  
29 Court hearings  
30 Frenzied  
31 New or Karlen  
32 Frame of the Kessel: Abbr.  
33 Name of the Kessel: Abbr.  
34 Granite city  
35 Long coat  
36 Bird face  
37 What: Prefix  
38 What: Suffix  
39 Slender  
40 Slender  
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